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Giscard's Reported Wanderings At Night Pose a Mystery That Provokes Curiosity, Criticism

PARIS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, whose reported nighttime wanderings from the Elysée Palace have raised eyebrows here in recent days, received a blunt reminder from the socialist party newspaper *Le Monde* today that the president's private life is a part-time job.

But French public opinion, as reflected in the press, generally took a lighthearted attitude to published reports that the President frequently goes out at night and that often his aides have not known where to find him.

There appears no sign so far of a major political scandal over a suggestion in the influential newspaper *Le Monde* on Tuesday that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's private life was interfering with his leadership of the country.

According to the *Le Monde* report, the President occasionally drives off alone in his car at night, leaving a sealed envelope telling where he can be reached in an emergency. His security aides fear that he may become involved in an accident or become the victim of a crime, the newspaper said.

But the weekly magazine *Paris Match* reported today that, contrary to what had previously been written, a car of security men follows the President wherever he goes.

The newsletter *La Nation*, which has never completely forgiven Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for his less than wholehearted support of the late President Charles de Gaulle, became the first official publication to speak disparagingly of the President's private life.

La Nation, which has a limited circulation but is widely read in political circles, said: "What does the President want and what has he ever wanted except to be where he now is?"

"Now that he is President and we helped him to get there—we must remind him that being President is not a 9-to-5 job."

The *Soyez* Palace said that it would not comment on the rumors and gossip about the President's private life, which have been admitted to in several French newspapers.

Sources close to the presidential palace said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing worked fast and tirelessly all day and needed to relax in the evening and on weekends.

Shopping, Dog Walks
According to *Paris Match*, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been seen out often in Paris, driving alone in his car in the early hours of the morning. He also goes shopping in large department stores and takes his dogs



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

for walks in the Bois de Boulogne on the city's outskirts, the magazine said.

Paris Match pointed out the difference between the President and Harold Wilson, the despotic ruler of "The Thousand and One Nights" who disguised himself as an ordinary citizen and went out on the town at night.

Noting that a security car always accompanied the President, the magazine said: "Harold Wilson, his forerunner, in plunging into the everyday world of his subjects, would never have accepted this inconvenience."

Seat in UN Is Retained By Lon Nol Sihanouk's Claim Rejected, 56-54

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 28 (AP).—The UN General Assembly by a two-vote margin early today stayed off Chinese and Third World demands to oust the present Cambodian regime. It pressed instead for conciliation of the rival Cambodian factions.

Climaxing a tense nine-hour session after midnight, the assembly voted 56 to 54 with 24 abstentions for a resolution calling on "all the powers which have been influencing the two parties to the conflict" in Cambodia to "use their good offices for conciliation between these two parties with a view to restoring peace."

It also asked Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to "lend appropriate assistance to the two contending parties claiming lawful rights in Cambodia" and to report back to the assembly in a year.

Blocking the effort to replace President Lon Nol's delegation with one from Prince Norodom Sihanouk's regime in exile in Peking, the resolution specified that the assembly would take no further action until after Mr. Waldheim's report.



UNREGISTERED WEAPON—Running for refuge behind coils of barbed wire and a portable armor shield, a South Vietnamese plainclothes policeman fires a slingshot at anti-government demonstrators in Saigon.

Catholic Protest Quashed

60 Reported Hurt in Clashes By Police, Marchers in Saigon

SAIGON, Nov. 28 (AP).—Police and anti-government demonstrators clashed today at five separate points, causing an estimated 60 injuries to both sides. But the police appeared to have prevented large street marches by sealing off the assembly points at four Catholic churches before dawn.

Initial reports said none of the clashes were very large.

About 40 demonstrators and 20 policemen were hurt in fighting with sticks and stones. Plainclothes police also used slingshots to fire zinc pellets at the demonstrators.

Fighting broke out at some of the churches.

A group of about 100 demonstrators broke through a barbed-wire barricade and marched peacefully several blocks from a courthouse, where directors of three newspapers had been scheduled to go on trial, to the National Assembly building.

At the assembly building, opposition deputies and a Catholic priest, the Rev. Phan Khue Tu, a member of the Front Against Hunger, denounced President Nguyen Van Thieu and the U.S. government. He said they were responsible for South Vietnam's faltering economy.

Repression Charged
Mr. Thieu was also condemned for what the opposition members said was his use of force to repress dissent.

There was a 30-minute ex-

change of stone throwing by plainclothes policemen and Catholic youths among the estimated 200 demonstrators who were able to gather at the main church rallying point, two miles from the downtown section of Saigon.

The Anti-Corruption Movement, which organized the protest, had planned for 10,000 to 20,000 demonstrators to march on the Presidential Palace, the assembly building and the courthouse.

Half a dozen major roads leading to the government buildings in the downtown section were also sealed off, and the trial was postponed.

The government had refused the movement permission to hold the march, even though the organizers promised that it would be peaceful.

In another development, Mr. Thieu announced six cabinet changes today.

All the newcomers are strong pro-Thieu men, and their entry into the cabinet was unlikely to quiet his critics. An opposition leader said, "We do not accept a renovation of the cabinet."

Mr. Thieu named 38-year-old Nguyen Van Hao as deputy premier and financial czar in charge of revitalizing the South Vietnamese economy. Mr. Hao studied at Harvard Business School in 1971. Although politically pro-Thieu, he is considered an economic maverick. Mr. Thieu's problems are largely economic, with investments dropping and unemployment rising.

The other appointees included Le Quang Trung, promoted from secretary-general of the Finance Ministry to minister of finance; Nguyen Van Dien, a director of the Vietnam Commercial Bank, named minister of economy; and Ho Van Cham, moving from minister of veterans affairs to minister of information.

The new appointees replace ministers Mr. Thieu fired Oct. 24 under pressure from the opposition.

Kissinger Ends Talks In Peking

No Breakthrough Seen in Relations

By Don Oberdorfer

PEKING, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Three days of talks by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Chinese officials appear to have led to no progress toward agreement on the sticky question of Taiwan and no major breakthrough in other aspects of Chinese-American relations.

The final communiqué, which is to be announced in a day or two, will be brief. Judging from the tone and substance of public remarks at tonight's farewell dinner and the guarded chatter of American officials, Mr. Kissinger's trip to China has done little or nothing to bring a sense of momentum to relations between the two nations.

Present indications are that Mr. Kissinger will not be given an audience with the Communist party chairman, Mao Tse-tung, whom he saw on his two trips here last year.

Mr. Mao is believed to be living somewhere outside the Peking area. Mr. Kissinger and his wife, Alice, and two children are scheduled to spend most of tomorrow night in Soochow, near Shanghai, before leaving China in the evening but there is no sign that a visit to the chairman is among the activities being planned.

Little Enthusiasm

While the enthusiasm displayed by Chinese leaders in the presence of Western journalists was not very high, neither was there any sign of criticism of Mr. Kissinger or his mission. As long as the Soviet Union continues to be a potentially dangerous adversary, China appears determined to maintain its three-year-old relationship with the United States.

A senior American maintained tonight that there was no great pressure from the Chinese with respect to the Taiwan question, which is the principal barrier to regular bilateral relations.

In this situation the United States sees no reason to push for changes regarding Taiwan.

The United States continues to maintain full diplomatic relations and a mutual defense treaty with the Nationalist government on Taiwan, and a slowly diminishing number of U.S. military forces are stationed there. While U.S. relations with China remain at the unofficial "liaison office" level, the respective Beltsan offices in Washington and Peking are more important than most embassies. Mr. Kissinger has not been to Taiwan as presidential adviser on national security or as secretary of state, although he has been to China seven times.

American sources said tonight there will be no mention in this week's joint communiqué of the long-standing though relatively minor problem of blocked assets. The indications are that some progress was made in bilateral discussion of this issue, but it was short of a final resolution.

Assets Question
The assets question involves about \$200 million in American-owned property impounded by China shortly after the 1949 revolution. Subsequently the United States seized Chinese bank accounts in the United States amounting to about \$80 million. In public remarks at tonight's final dinner in Peking, Mr. Kissinger maintained that his trip "continued the progress that has

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Leftists Expected to Carry Bill Abortion Bill Vote Near in France

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—In a session scheduled for tomorrow, the National Assembly is expected to vote on the liberal abortion bill.

With the vote scheduled for early tomorrow, it now appears that Socialist and Communist deputies alone will carry the bill.

The bill has been debated here for three days and has split the 90-member Assembly. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing asked on television Tuesday night that the deputies not defer it.

The law would give women the right to abortion during the first 10 weeks of pregnancy. The present law, which dates from 1920, takes abortion a crime.

Religious Opposition

Tuesday, the Vatican came out with a strong anti-abortion statement and the timing of the statement was taken as an attempt here to influence the French vote. Today, the grand tribune of France issued a statement pointing out that abortion is a crime under French law.

National Assembly observers estimate that roughly two-thirds of the 291-member majority oppose the government's bill. Most of the 180-member leftist opposition will have to vote in favor to reach the 265 votes necessary for passage. The left favors the bill.

Tonight, the Assembly voted,

280-178, to reject an amendment that would have considerably diluted the scope of the abortion reforms.

Mr. Debré drew the Assembly's attention after arguing that France, of all the Western nations, needed to increase its population. France has the lowest population density in the European Economic Community.

"Before them, in this era of competition," Mr. Debré said, "we must have a strong and healthy population."

The former prime minister said that the law was being considered at the very time that socialist nations were beginning to do away with their previous liberal laws. "They have realized that permissive laws led to the deterioration of family life, the health of women and a fall in birth rates."

"It is a monstrous historical error," he said, for Europeans to reduce their populations while "others, on our doorstep, grow and rejuvenate."

France, with a population of about 55 million, has undergone a drop in its birth rate. This year, 700,000 births are projected, compared with 850,000 last year and 975,000 in 1972.

The principal defender of the law has been Simone Veil, a 47-year-old mother of three who has

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Michel Debré

Ethiopian Junta Names Head Of Government, Reports Calm

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 28 (AP).—Ethiopia's military rulers named a new government leader today—the fifth since February—and asserted that the country is tranquil in the wake of the execution without trial of 60 former top officials.

The soldiers rejected Ugandan President Idi Amin's contention that unrest prevailed in the country. Referring to Gen. Amin's turbulent and bloody rule, they said in a telegram to Uganda that "people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

Brig. Gen. Teferi Benti, who was elected chairman of the military government, promised to cooperate with the 120-man junior officers' council. The council fired Gen. Teferi's friend and predecessor, Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, after Gen. Aman tried to increase his personal authority.

Gen. Aman was reportedly killed in a gunbattle Saturday night with troops sent to arrest him at his home. At the same time, 30 members of Ethiopia's landed aristocracy were being hauled from detention and machine-gunned in an Addis Ababa prison.

[In Bern, the Swiss Foreign Ministry said today that it has received reports that Emperor Haile Selassie has authorized return of his funds from Swiss banks.]

[Estimates of the former monarch's wealth range from \$100 million to \$15 billion, but Swiss bankers call the estimates "legendary."]

[In Geneva, the Swiss Bankers Association said that Switzerland's stringent banking laws will not make such a transfer an easy affair.]

"First we have to be absolutely certain that the agreement to make the transfer was not made under duress," a spokesman for the association said.

[Unofficial sources said that the money is in exchange for the emperor's life.]

[In Addis Ababa, Swiss Ambassador Helmut Langenbacher said that Ethiopian officials told him that the emperor signed over \$15 billion to the military rulers. The envoy said that he had no independent estimate of the emperor's fortune.]

"I can't believe it is that much," he said.

[The sum would represent a windfall for Ethiopia, one of the world's poorest countries. Ethiopia's annual budget is about \$500 million and its gross national product is about \$2 billion.]

Gen. Teferi, 48, said in an ac-

ceptance speech after his election that he would seek to improve living standards for workers and peasants and to eliminate differences of class, tribe and religion.

The council said in a statement that Gen. Teferi has demonstrated honesty and qualities of leadership. But like Gen. Aman, Gen. Teferi has two handicaps: he is 10 to 20 years older than most council members and he is a general while they rank from major down to private.

When the soldiers began their revolution in February, Emperor Haile Selassie, 82, was secure on the throne.

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Amin Angered by a Foreign Affair

Woman Minister Fired for Her Loving Approach

KAMPALA, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today dismissed Elizabeth Bagaya as Uganda's foreign minister, saying that she made love to an unknown European in a toilet at the Paris airport and had contacts with British and American intelligence.

Miss Bagaya, who is thought to be in her late 20s and is the holder of the title of Princess Elizabeth of Toro, a former kingdom in Uganda, became foreign minister on Feb. 20 after a career as an actress, model and lawyer.

She is believed to be in Uganda but without travel documents and under close watch.

Explaining the reasons for dismissing her, Gen. Amin said today that she was particularly annoyed by an incident in which "Miss Bagaya made love to an unknown European in a toilet" at the Paris airport.

In a statement issued by his office, Gen. Amin said that he deplored such behavior because it shamed and degraded the standard of women in Uganda.

The statement accused Miss Bagaya of having been in contact with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and British Intelligence when she led the Uganda delegation to the UN General Assembly in New York recently.

President Amin described Miss Bagaya as a security risk for Uganda and Africa.

In Paris, she was taken away



Elizabeth Bagaya

secretly by British intelligence agents. She even did not want to talk to her bodyguard," the general's statement said.

Gen. Amin said that when Miss Bagaya and her delegation arrived in London on their way back from New York she went to an unknown destination and refused to stay with other delegation members—prompting them to confiscate her travel documents and arousing suspicions that she had been confused and brainwashed by the British, who wanted her to stay in London.

An English duke who died some time ago had described Miss Bagaya as one of his girl friends, the President said.

He also accused Miss Bagaya of having failed to account for

180,000 Ugandan shillings (\$23,350) given to her and her delegation for their trip to New York.

Other Money
She also did not account for money she got from the Ugandan Embassy in Paris, he said.

She refused to address Ugandan students in West Germany, the President added.

The slim, attractive law graduate of Cambridge University was appointed foreign minister as successor to Lt. Col. Michael On-donga.

A Uganda radio announcement on Feb. 19 said that Col. Ondonga would be assigned other duties. Early in March, however, the radio announced that the colonel's body had been found in the Nile River.

Waldheim Fears a New War Unless Mideast Talks Revive

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 28 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is convinced that, unless a breakthrough in Middle East negotiations is achieved, a new Arab-Israeli war may well break out by next spring or early summer.

Mr. Waldheim reached his conclusion after three days of intensive talks with the leaders of Syria, Israel and Egypt. He left Cairo, the last leg of his swing through the area, this morning to return to New York.

On Monday, he obtained from President Hafez al-Assad a commitment that Syria would accept the presence of UN forces on the Syrian-Israeli front for another six months. The first half-year mandate of the forces will expire on Saturday.

Uncertainty about Syria's intentions has been one of the principal elements in the war scare troubling the area for the last several weeks.

In an informal conversation in

his hotel suite here last night, the secretary-general, in shirt sleeves and obviously tired from a long day of talks in Jerusalem and Cairo, expressed gratification that his visit had helped the Syrians and Israelis avoid the worst.

But he made it clear that he felt that the threat of war had been merely delayed, and not removed.

Syrian Position
Mr. Assad, he said, told him that Syria wanted a political solution to the Middle East conflict but could not wait forever. Mr. Waldheim described the Syrian President as reasonable "but tough."

Although he did not say so explicitly, the secretary-general seemed to have clearly gained the impression that the Syrians reprimanded for the acceptance of a second six-month mandate for the UN forces as a concession they are determined not to repeat unless

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After IRA Bombing in London

Parliament Speeds Anti-Terror Bill

LONDON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The government urged Parliament today to approve "with determination and reasonable expedition" a bill to outlaw the Irish Republican Army, Scotland Yard told the public to beware of reprisal bombings.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, calling on Parliament to put through emergency anti-terrorism legislation, said, "I hope today we shall approach with determination and reasonable expedition the task of making sure our defense against further outrages are as effective as we can make them."

Parliament plunged into what appeared likely to be an extended

session on the bill less than 24 hours after IRA bombers struck again in London.

The police called the first bomb a "come-on bomb"—a booby trap designed to catch police and others brought to the scene by the first explosion. They warned the public to be ready for more of the same.

Nine persons were wounded, including five policemen. It brought the total of casualties from IRA bombs in Britain in the last two years to 49 dead and 810 injured.

The government hoped to push the anti-terrorism bill through Parliament and make it law by tomorrow night.

A growing clamor among Con-

servative opposition members of Parliament to bring back hanging threatened earlier to hold up passage of the bill.

But the leader of the house, Edward Short, in a move to head this off, announced that the Commons would be given an opportunity to debate the whole capital punishment issue before Christmas—probably in the second week of December.

Opening the debate, Mr. Jenkins said he was reluctant to demand, as he did in the bill, such powers as the right to bar or expel IRA suspects from Britain and the right for police to hold them without charges for seven days.

"These powers," he said, "involve some encroachment, limited but real, on the liberties of individual citizens. Few things would provide a more gratifying victory for the terrorists than for this country to undermine its traditional freedoms in the very process of countering the enemies of its freedom."

Conservative Backing
"This," he said, "we must keep in mind not only today but in the future as we persevere in what may not be a short struggle to eradicate terrorism from this country."

Mr. Jenkins added, "I have not claimed and do not claim now that prescription of the IRA will of itself reduce these terrorist outrages. But the public should no longer have to endure the affront of public demonstrations in support of that body."

The Conservative party's home affairs spokesman, Sir Keith Joseph, said his party would support the bill.

"National security must, with due regard for civil liberties, take priority," he said.
The bill made the IRA illegal in Britain, as it long has been in both parts of Ireland, banned the wearing of IRA uniforms or emblems, gave authorities powers to expel or bar IRA suspects from Britain and gave the police the right to hold IRA suspects for seven days for questioning before bringing charges.

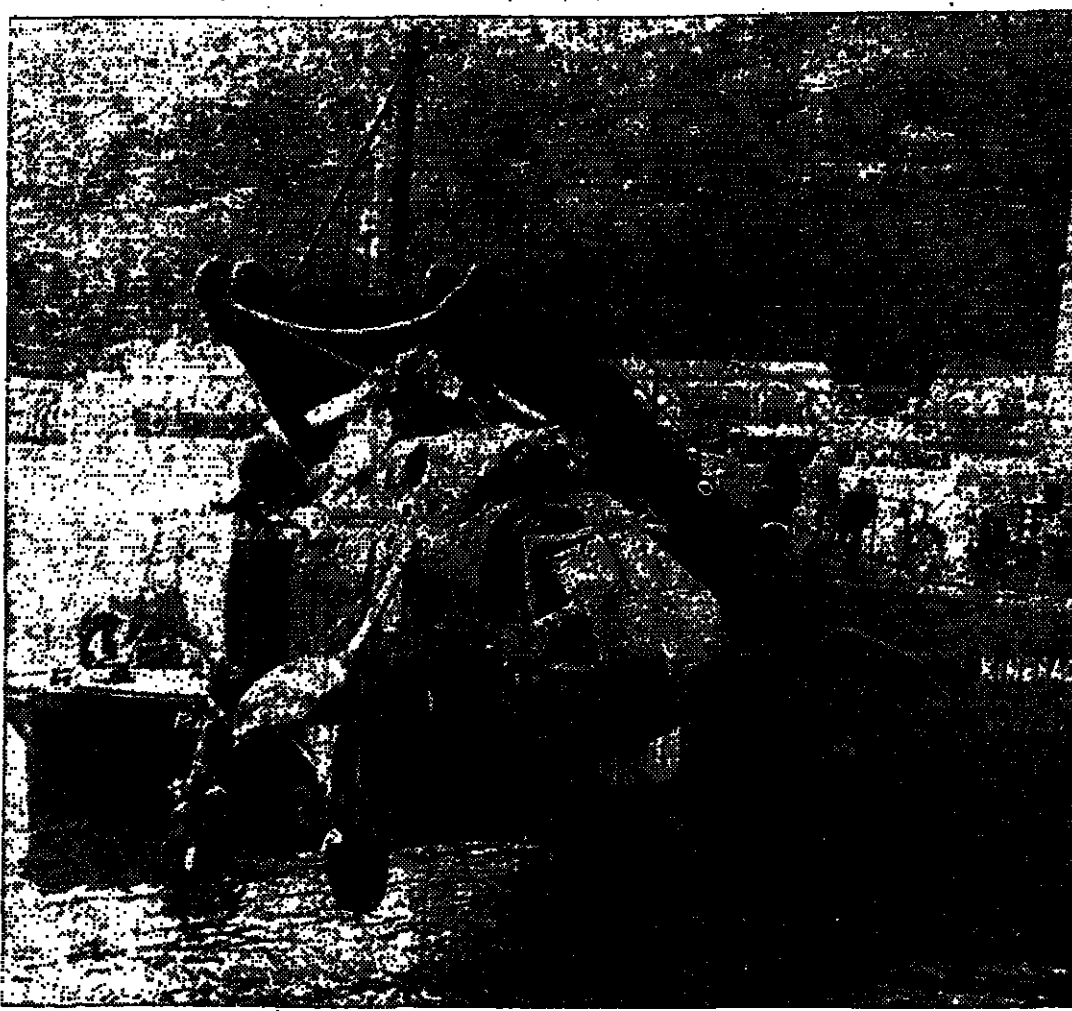
It set a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and an unlimited fine for IRA membership.

14 Kept in Custody

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Fourteen men—all of Northern Irish origin—were remanded in custody for a week by a criminal court here today on bombing and murder charges.

The group included six men accused of murder after bombs exploded in two Birmingham taverns a week ago, killing 20 persons and wounding about 200.

The toll in the bombings rose to 30 today when a 29-year-old man died in a hospital.



Britain's Sea King helicopter being brought home after crashing at sea.

U.K. Salvage Crews Beat Russians to Secret Copter

PORTLAND, England, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Royal Navy divers yesterday won a race against Russian trawlers in international waters to salvage a sunken British secret submarine detection equipment.

The search and salvage operation began when the £1-million (\$2.32-million) Sea King heli-

copter crashed and sank in 200 feet of water off Portland, on Nov. 19, with its direction finder still beeping.

Rough seas prevented rescue operations until a diver yesterday secured a line to the helicopter and the rescue ship, Reclaim, hauled it to the surface.

"During the salvage work a close interest was shown by

Russian trawlers in the area—up to six at one time—which came within 400 yards of the Reclaim," the navy spokesman said.

Commercial ships reported five Russian ships appeared on the scene immediately after the Royal Navy broadcast a "keep clear" signal and started trawling the seabed. The helicopter crew was rescued at the time of the crash.

Simonet Presents Conservation Plan

EEC Energy Aide Fears Oil Price Rise Soon

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Arab oil producers may again raise oil prices soon despite quadrupling of prices in the last 14 months, according to the European commissioner responsible for energy policy, Henri Simonet.

He issued this warning here today when presenting an EEC "action program" for fuel conservation designed to save \$2 billion between now and 1985.

His measures, which have yet to be agreed by the European Economic Community's nine governments, cover domestic and industrial energy use as well as recommendations for saving fuel by car owners.

Mr. Simonet told a press conference that the community means business.

But he questioned whether recent expressions of goodwill toward Europe by the oil producers had been "entirely genuine." He referred to the postponement of this week of the first meeting of EEC and Arab officials, which would have taken place in Paris, and was intended to launch a so-called "Euro-Arab dialogue."

At the last moment the Arabs declined to attend as a result of the EEC's refusal to allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to send a representative to the talks—despite recognition of the PLO by the UN.

The commissioner said that the talks, which he thinks are only temporarily stalled, could only proceed if two conditions were fulfilled: The EEC has to speak with a united voice and it is certain that the Arabs are genuinely interested in holding the "dialogue."

"Even if the oil producers agree to postpone yet another price increase until the dialogue begins, the community must be quite clear about its own objectives and organize the legal framework for a response in the event of another energy crisis like last year's," Mr. Simonet said.

He stressed the need for a full energy policy to be developed by the EEC, adding that it was essential for the community to have some control over the economic threats from outside which endanger its cohesion.

He suggested that a "national use" of energy could reduce demand during the next decade by 5 per cent and that the dependence on foreign oil imports could be cut back in the same period from the present 63-per-cent level to 45 per cent. The commissioner also said that nuclear energy must become responsible for half the EEC's electricity needs by 1985 and that coal production must be maintained at the current level. "All these," he argued, "are realistic goals."

Referring to discussion of the energy crisis at the proposed EEC summit meeting in Paris next month, the commissioner said that he expected "the best and the worst" from that occasion. He expressed his hope that, at the very least, the summit meeting would be able to find a modus vivendi by France and its eight partners on the issue of participation in the International Energy Agency.

The commissioner added that there seems to be no inconsistency between sharing oil on a community basis in the event of another Arab oil embargo and sharing under the International Energy Agency arrangements.

OPEC Asks Single Price

VIENNA, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Economic experts of oil-exporting nations today recommended a single price for oil as of Jan. 1 with an increase to offset inflation during the last three months.

A three-day meeting of the economic commission of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries endorsed a plan to end the current two-tier structure of oil prices, based on posted, or tax reference, prices.

Mr. Waldheim declined to say whether he had brought any Israeli suggestions to Cairo but confirmed that it was his impression that Egypt is refusing to make political concessions in exchange for a new Israeli withdrawal.

Israel, according to the Egyptian sources, suggested a possible withdrawal due east of the Suez Canal but did not contemplate giving up the occupied Egyptian oil field of Abu Roda or the Red Sea coast at this stage.

Egypt insists on the return of the oil fields, the sources said.

In his conversation, Mr. Waldheim repeatedly stressed the need for multilateral negotiation through the UN in addition to

Kissinger Ends Peking Talks With No Breakthrough Seen

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been made on each of the previous occasions. He gave no hint of specific steps forward, saying only that the two sides "deepened our common understanding" of international questions and "committed ourselves to continuing the process of normalization along the lines of the Shanghai communiqué" of 1972.

He said the United States gain-

ed "a better understanding" of the Chinese viewpoint which it would take seriously into account in policy-making.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Guo-fu was even more restrained. He said the two sides had reviewed the world scene and bilateral relations "in a candid spirit." This has increased mutual understanding and "deepened our comprehension of our common point."

Without saying that anything tangible had been accomplished, he added that "both sides have expressed their readiness to work in accordance with the principles established in the Shanghai communiqué, for the continued advance of Chinese-American relations."

Glasgow Sewage Strike

GLASGOW, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Glasgow sewage workers yesterday decided to end a nine-week strike which has caused millions of gallons of untreated sewage to be poured into the River Clyde.

The Plaza-Athénée, for 1974, and the George V, for 1975, also received these awards for their excellent service, decoration, ambience, and the personal attention paid to the clientele by their respective staffs. These two awards were presented by Serge Vassière, President of the Comité de l'Excellence Européenne, and by Bernard Wilke, the General Secretary. Numerous personalities, hotel directors and journalists were present at these different receptions, which were most successful thanks to the warm hospitality of those in the United States who are associated with the George V and the Plaza-Athénée.

In New York, former Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver made the awards and his presence was greatly appreciated by all those attending.

...FLASH....GEORGE V.....

During a promotional trip to the United States and Mexico, André Somer, Managing Director of the George V, and Paul Bougenaux, Managing Director of the Plaza-Athénée, visited New York, Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Acapulco and Mexico City.

The purpose of this trip was principally to award the "Diplôme de l'Excellence Européenne" to the hotels Pierre, Madison, Stanford Court, Beverly Wilshire and to Nicolas Sanchez-Osorio, a well-known journalist in Mexico and proprietor of the Black and White Club.

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Abortion in the Soviet Union
Easy to Get, but Frowned On

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Mrs. Lilya Karp is a computer programmer with a 2-year-old son. This month she had her second abortion in two years at one of Moscow's best-equipped maternity hospitals.

"I want more children—but later," she explained with a shy smile. "I had my first abortion because my son was still young, only a year. Now my husband, who is a professor, is hoping to go to America on an exchange. We think it will be hard to take care of two children there. So I decided to have a second abortion."

The operation was quick and easy, she said. But still, she felt that two abortions were enough. "After this, I think I will prefer to use the loop," she said. "I cannot use the pill because my liver reacts."

Her case, doctors said, was fairly typical for an educated urban woman in her middle or late 20s in the Soviet Union, where abortion has been legal since 1955, costs nothing for a working woman and only five rubles (\$8.57) for a nonworking woman, and where the overwhelming majority of families want only one child.

"After each birth, we figure two abortions," said Dr. Yuri M. Bloshansky, the chief gynecologist of Moscow. "We have almost the same statistics as New York—about 200,000 abortions in 1973. Well, that includes both abortions and miscarriages. But abortions are about 85 per cent, or 170,000—just as in New York."

Abortion Not Encouraged

There were almost 150,000 abortions performed in New York City in 1973. A total of \$1,900 were performed city residents; the others involved nonresidents.

As Dr. Bloshansky and others explained, Soviet gynecologists frown on abortion as a method of birth control for medical reasons and also because the state wants to increase the birth rate to develop a larger work force.

"We do not consider abortion a good method of birth control," said the tall, silver-haired doctor. "We prefer the pill, the loop, the diaphragm, condoms, rhythm. But if a woman wants an abortion during her first three months of pregnancy, that is her choice. After that, she can have an abortion only for medical reasons."

Despite the availability of free abortions for working women, illegal abortions are still a problem here. Eleven women died from illegal abortions or self-administered abortions in Moscow last year, Dr. Bloshansky said, and two others had unexpected fatal reactions to anesthesia or medicines used in legal abortions in government hospitals.

Sometimes, he said, women resort to do-it-yourself abortions to keep their husbands from learning about their pregnancies. Other Russians said privately that sometimes unwed mothers, even

young teen-agers, from socially politically prominent families, sort to abortions done privately by doctors and pay steep fees to keep the news quiet.

Greater Risks

Although doctors say the risks are greater with a private abortion than in a state hospital, so people think conditions can be better, if they can get a physician to do it privately.

This could hardly be the case in Moscow, where the city's bright, well-equipped hospitals, run by a perceptive Georgian physician, Dr. Georgy Tsvetkovskiy, do very few abortions here, he said. "Perhaps two or three a day. We don't do abortions. We prefer births."

In that hospital, the women get a quick, light anesthesia and keep reasonably private for the operation, which is done by vacuum suction method.

Karp said she stayed in the hospital for two days. For working women, that time is not counted as sick leave. They lose pay the days off.

Some women complain that other gynecological hospitals where most abortions are done conditions are less sanitary and less pleasant.

Nonetheless, repeated abortions are fairly common among Soviet women, and Soviet doctors say they do not feel there is any limit as to how often a woman can have a good general health and does have them less than six months apart.

Vote Is Near

In France on

Abortion Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

argued that the 1950 law prevented clandestine abortions. "Our laws are being made clumsy," she declared in opening the Assembly debate, "because doctors, persons in the social sciences and even some ordinary citizens are all performing abortions."

The bill, if enacted, will be the government's second law tending to liberalize contraception. During the summer, a law was passed legalizing the sale of contraceptives and making them free under the national health program.

In other predominantly Catholic Western European countries, including Belgium, Italy, Ireland, Spain and Portugal, abortion is illegal. In the Eastern European countries, the situation varies. Romania has the most severe laws against abortion, while the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary have relatively liberal laws. In these countries, however, there have been recent moves to cut back on abortions.

Waldheim Fears a New War Unless Mideast Talks Revive

(Continued from Page 1)

there is no other way to withdrawal within the next six months.

According to Egyptian diplomatic sources, Mr. Waldheim was asked by Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin to transmit to President Anwar Sadat another Israeli request for an Egyptian declaration of nonbelligerence in exchange for a new Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai. The suggestion was turned down by Mr. Sadat, the sources said.

Mr. Waldheim declined to say whether he had brought any Israeli suggestions to Cairo but confirmed that it was his impression that Egypt is refusing to make political concessions in exchange for a new Israeli withdrawal.

Israel, according to the Egyptian sources, suggested a possible withdrawal due east of the Suez Canal but did not contemplate giving up the occupied Egyptian oil field of Abu Roda or the Red Sea coast at this stage.

Egypt insists on the return of the oil fields, the sources said.

In his conversation, Mr. Waldheim repeatedly stressed the need for multilateral negotiation through the UN in addition to

Dutch Truck Drivers End Border Blockade

THE HAGUE, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Dutch truck drivers today lifted their four-day blockade of major crossing points along the Netherlands borders with West Germany and Belgium.

A settlement was reached after talks among the government and workers' and employers' organizations on Common Market regulations for work and rest periods for truck drivers. The blockade was set up to protest market regulations, starting next year, which will make time and distance recorders in trucks compulsory.

Appeal by Arafat

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, called today for efforts to end a new war in the Middle East.

"We Palestinians share the anxiety expressed by Leon Brezhnev over imperialist Zionist attempts at complicating the situation in the Middle East," Arafat said in an interview with The Times.

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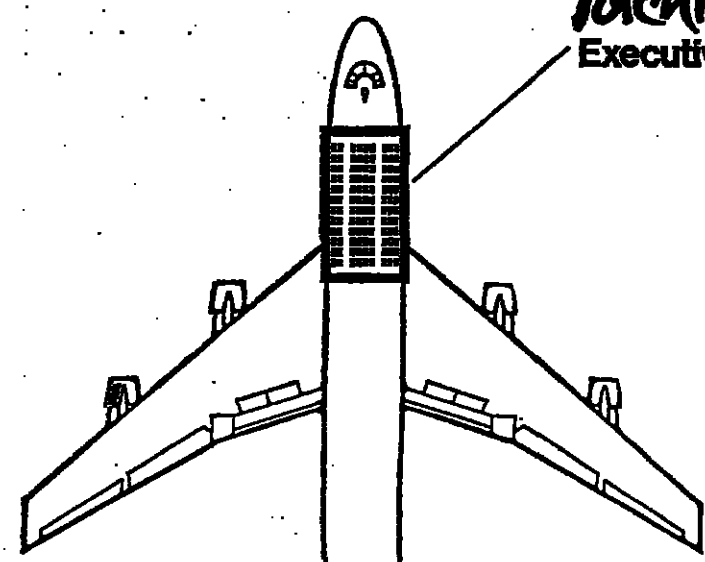
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Proposal on TV Succeeds

Noted Crime of Passion Ends in Marriage, 16 Years Later

By David A. Andelman

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Thirteen years ago Burton Pugsach was convicted of hitting thugs to blind his girl friend, Miss Riss, so that "no one else would see her."

Yesterday they were married, in one of the most celebrated crimes of passion in New York history, Pugsach served 14 years in one month in prison on this earlier, related charges. The couple went to the Supreme Court of the United States in an early test of the legality of wiretaps evidence.

In the robing room of a State Supreme Court justice in New York, Pugsach and Miss Riss exchanged vows in a 15-minute ceremony attended by six close friends. The couple then brushed past reporters standing in the hallway, Mrs. Pugsach saying, "I feel hungry."

Later, the couple telephoned the New York Times, Pugsach explaining: "Maybe I loved her along. Maybe I wasn't lying when I said it."

Proposal on TV

The latest courtship, he said, began in September, six months after he was discharged from prison and after he had proposed marriage during several appearances on television news programs.

"She was watching when I proposed marriage on TV," he recalled. When asked why she had

agreed to see him, he laughed and added: "You won't believe it, but she won't tell me. She's got to have her secrets too."

On Oct. 30, 1959, detectives arrested Pugsach, then a successful Scarsdale attorney, and accused him of hitting two thugs for \$2,000 to throw a bottle of lye on the previous June 15 in the face of Miss Riss, then a secretary. Both were 32 years old at the time.

Although Mrs. Pugsach was legally blind after the lye attack at her Bronx apartment, she reportedly still retains some sight in one eye.

During the subsequent trials, it developed the two had been seeing each other until Miss Riss discovered that Pugsach was already married. She then broke off the relationship.

On May 8, 1961, Miss Riss testified that he had told her: "I can't have you, no one else will, and when I get finished with you, no one else will want you."

Pugsach was convicted on July 14, 1961, and sentenced to prison on March 14, 1962.

Lost on Appeal

The case was ultimately appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, Pugsach contending that the wiretap evidence used against him was obtained in a manner contrary to federal law. But in a 7-to-2 ruling, the high court ruled against him and found that federal courts could not issue in-



United Press International

LOVE STORY—Burton Pugsach and Linda Riss, both 47, leave the Queens County Court, New York, after their marriage this week. Fifteen years ago she hit him. He hired someone to throw lye in her eyes, blinding her.

junctions against introducing of wiretap evidence in state trials.

While these and other legal maneuverings were taking place, Pugsach was disbarred, his wife, Francine, divorced him and he went to jail.

After his release in March, he retained the civil rights lawyer William Kunstler in an effort to regain his membership in the bar. Pugsach said later that his new wife had joined in this petition. "They took my license away on an act concerning her," said

Pugsach, who is now doing some paralegal work. "But she's really the one who is being punished now because of this."

Mrs. Pugsach herself would say little about the romance or the reconciliation. "It was a long story," she remarked.

"Where will the honeymoon be?" Pugsach was asked. "Linda," Pugsach shouted to his wife, "he wants to know where we're going on the honeymoon."

"She says it's a secret," he said. "We've got to have some secrets."

White House Credits Nixon On Arms Pact

Press Aide Retracts His Claims for Ford

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The White House yesterday gave former president Richard Nixon substantial credit for the new missile-limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

Contradicting a statement he had made after President Ford returned last week from Vladivostok, White House Press Secretary Ronald Nissen described the agreement as the "culmination" of arms-limitation efforts made by Mr. Nixon.

After Mr. Ford's announcement of the agreement reached with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Mr. Nissen said the proposed pact was "something Nixon couldn't do in three months, but Ford did it in three months."

Overstated Remark

Yesterday, Mr. Nissen described his own comment as "a hasty and oversimplified remark." He added: "It's clear to me now, looking back, that what happened in Vladivostok was kind of a culmination of what had happened over the years."

Along with giving Mr. Nixon credit for the agreement, details of which still have not been announced publicly by Mr. Ford, Mr. Nissen said the White House had briefed the former president on the details of the talks.

The details, including precise numbers of missiles covered by the limitations, were given to the former White House press secretary, Ronald Ziegler, yesterday by what Mr. Nissen called "a secure communication" channel. Presumably, this meant a call over military lines to the Coast Guard station adjacent to the Nixon seaside residence at San Clemente, Calif.

Death Squad Suspect Is Acquitted in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—One of Brazil's top police chiefs, Commissioner Sergio Paranhos Fleury, a reputed leader of the notorious Death Squad of off-duty policemen, has been acquitted by a jury here in connection with a 1969 murder of more than 2,000 executions of petty criminals attributed to the Death Squad in the last eight years.

The commissioner, regarded by government supporters as the country's leading fighter against Communist guerrillas, still faces nine other trials, involving 21 killings. The jury's acquittal verdict yesterday was unanimous.

Only Slow Burn Allowed in U.S. Ice Cream Shop

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—An ice cream parlor here has received an American Cancer Society award for an effective no-smoking campaign.

When a smoker lights up in Dr. Jazz Old Fashioned Ice Cream Parlor:

• Smoke sensors automatically detect the burning tobacco.

• A siren sounds.

• Red lights flash.

"People are often offended by someone coming over personally and asking them to put out their cigarettes," said Mary Ann Bortz, co-owner, who never has smoked. "This form of group censorship appears very effective."

Nixon Opposes Broadcast of Cover-Up Tapes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP)—Attorneys for former President Richard Nixon said yesterday that their client, the chief speaker on the White House tapes that have been introduced as evidence in the Watergate cover-up trial, is opposed to having them broadcast publicly.

The legal position was stated in a brief filed with U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell, who is considering a request by major radio and television networks to broadcast to the public the tapes that have already been played to the press and public attending the trial.

Mr. Nixon's attorneys said that the playing of the tapes as criminal evidence does not mean that "all of the interests in privacy [of the conversations] have disappeared."

They said the tapes contained remarks that "are embarrassing to other individuals—even to heads of foreign states—and some reflect opinions perhaps not well-considered by the speaker."

Wife, Son Abducted, U.S. Jeweler Robbed

MIAMI, Nov. 28 (AP)—Three masked men robbed a Miami jeweler of \$75,000 in gold and jewelry yesterday after they kidnapped the man's wife and son and threatened to kill them if he did not cooperate, authorities said.

The wife and 16-year-old son were handcuffed, gagged and locked in a car trunk for three hours, but managed to free themselves and alert the police, officials said. They added that no one was hurt.

Senators Report Rockefeller Did Nothing Illegal on Book

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP)—The Senate Rules Committee, in a draft report, says that vice-presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller exercised "poor judgment" but did not commit any illegal act in helping obtain family financing for a 1970 book critical of political opponent Arthur Goldberg.

The committee's conclusion was contained in a draft report to be filed next week on Mr. Rockefeller's nomination. The committee has recommended, 9 to 0, Senate confirmation.

Mr. Rockefeller had said that the book on Mr. Goldberg, the Democrat who was his 1970 New York gubernatorial opponent, was suggested by a family friend, lawyer John Wells. Mr. Rockefeller sent Mr. Wells to his brother Laurence Rockefeller with a request to help seek financing, and Laurence put up \$65,000 to fund the book's writing by Victor Lasky.

Nelson and Laurence Rockefeller told the committee that they viewed the operation in large part as a business venture, but the committee draft report says: "The committee was never convinced that this was a business venture as opposed to one which was primarily involved with the political campaign."

'Tact Agreement'

The report also states: "Nelson Rockefeller exercised poor judgment when he was informed initially about the book, and by his action gave tacit agreement to its publication. . . . There was a definite attempt to use every means possible of keeping the Rockefeller name from being connected in any way with the publication, and, in the committee's mind, this was done strictly on political grounds, as opposed to any relationship to a business venture. There was no evidence of any illegal act by anyone concerned."

The draft report, which may be changed before it is published, consists largely of excerpts from the nominee's testimony before the Rules Committee, and contains few committee conclusions or characterizations of the testimony.

"Large portions were just questions and answers," Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., a member of the committee, said.

The draft document contains conclusions on two other matters: • The committee said it found no evidence that Nelson Rockefeller was involved in a telegram to former President Richard Nixon from Laurence Rockefeller asking approval of a merger by Eastern Air Lines and Caribbean Atlantic Airlines. The telegram was sent sometime after members of the Rockefeller family, who have links to Eastern Air Lines, sent a \$200,000 contribu-

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Voir page économique

Well-to-Do Are Theft Victims

U.S. Study Finds Poor Are Prime Target of Violent Crime

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Poor people, both white and black, are more likely to be the victims of violent attack than those with more money.

But when it comes to the property crimes of burglary and auto theft, black and white families earning more than \$15,000 a year said that they were more frequently victimized than those earning less than \$3,000.

These were among the findings that have emerged from the first national criminal victimization study in the United States, in which a sample of 60,000 households and 15,000 businesses were asked whether they had been a victim of a crime, what the crime was, whether they reported it to the police and whether they knew who the criminal was.

The survey, undertaken for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Census Bureau, confirmed earlier preliminary studies that approximately three times as many rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults and burglaries are being committed each day than are reported to police. The crimes reported to police are the basis of the crime statistics published by the FBI.

New York Study

An earlier part of the victimization study found that New Yorkers were the victims of violent crime less frequently than

the residents of Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and eight other cities during 1972. The city survey was made public in April.

Richard Velde, the law enforcement agency's administrator, said the national survey released yesterday was designed to complement the crime statistics of the city police departments and the FBI.

The survey, he said, "will tell the police how much and what kind of crime goes unreported and will provide information on why citizens fail to report to police that they have been crime victims."

The main reason citizens gave for not having reported crimes to police was that it did not seem to be worth the effort, Mr. Velde said.

Another reason for the difference between the amount of crime found by the survey and the totals reported by police was that many law enforcement agencies failed to pass on crime reports to the FBI, Mr. Velde said.

In overall terms, the survey found that blacks were more likely than whites to be the victims of personal crimes, and males were more often victimized than females. According to projections from the survey, 85 out of every 1,000 black males was a victim of a crime during the first half of 1973, 74 out of every 1,000 white males, 58 out of every 1,000 white males, 58 out of every 1,000

black females and 54 out of every 1,000 white females.

Crimes of Violence

The survey found that "persons in families with annual incomes of less than \$3,000 had the highest rate of victimization for crimes of violence, and there was some evidence that those with family incomes of \$15,000 or more had the lowest rate."

The violent crimes considered by the study were rape, robbery and assault. The robbery cases included the crimes of bank robbery, holdup and some muggings. Murder was not included in the survey because the crime is so relatively infrequent.

Considering property crimes, the

survey said that, "perhaps not surprisingly, those in the highest income category reported the highest rate of victimization from personal larceny, while those in the two lowest income classes, comprising families with less than \$7,500 income, had the lowest rate."

The survey said that both whites and blacks in families earning below \$7,500 a year "had higher rates of violent victimization than did their more affluent counterparts. On the other hand, higher-income whites and blacks were more likely than those earning less than \$7,500 to have been the victims of personal larceny."

Many Are Denied Jobs

Ex-Cancer Patients' Trouble Often Starts After a Cure

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Last April Mrs. Joyce Arkhurst had breast cancer surgery. The news from her doctor was extremely hopeful. Her tumor, a tiny, very early cancer detectable by X-ray, was among the most curable, and no further treatment was deemed necessary.

But the news she received this month from the personnel office of the UN, where she had sought a two-year appointment as information officer for a planned housing conference, was not so good. Although those who interviewed Mrs. Arkhurst felt she was highly qualified and they promised her the job, she could not be hired because she had been denied a medical clearance.

The UN, she was told, has a policy that no cancer patient may be hired until five years after successful treatment.

Her testimony was supported by Dr. Robert McKenna, a cancer surgeon who reported to the meeting that he had documented 50 similar cases of employment discrimination against cancer patients in California. He said that most governmental and many private organizations had policies similar to that of the UN.

"Wherever a medical examination is prerequisite to employment, the former cancer patient is likely to be rejected," Dr. McKenna said. He added that "such blanket rules are wrong" because they fail to take into account individual cases and the chances that they may have of long-term remission or permanent cure.

A company that adopted a less rigid policy in 1967 discovered that there was little or no liability associated with hiring former cancer patients.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., in reviewing the records of 74 persons it had selectively hired out of 150 applicants with a history of cancer, found that "company expense was not noticeably increased by excessive absences,

reduced productivity or increased mortality."

The UN policy is particularly trying to someone like Mrs. Arkhurst, who was seeking only a two-year position and whose statistical chances of suffering a recurrence of cancer in that time period are practically nil.

In a supporting letter to the UN, her surgeon said, "It is my hope that you in the United Nations, devoted to the defense of the human spirit, will revise this medieval policy to conform to our present knowledge and practice."

Dr. McKenna noted that cancer is more curable today than in the past, and that the present estimate of 15 million cured cancer patients now living will continue to grow as further progress is made against the disease. Currently, he said, about one in every 1,000 job applicants is a former cancer patient.

He estimated that discrimination against well-qualified former cancer patients represented a \$500-million annual loss to the economy. "Industry loses a qualified employee, government loses tax dollars and another family goes on the welfare rolls," Dr. McKenna remarked.

As chairman of a study group on discrimination against cancer patients, set up a month ago by the American Cancer Society, Dr. McKenna has begun to explore ways of countering the problem.

Among approaches that he suggested were for doctors to advise cancer patients not to quit their jobs lest they be unable to get others, for doctors to help erase the fears and update the knowledge of company personnel about cancer, for patients to take legal action to appeal job rejections and for the government to grant tax benefits to employers who hire "high-risk" persons.

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First Patient Is Stronger

Barnard Is Eager to Attempt A Second 2-Heart Operation

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Prof. Christiaan Barnard said yesterday that he was so encouraged by the early results shown by the patient in whom he implanted a second heart that, despite criticism from some surgeons, he was eager to do the same operation on a waiting patient "today, tomorrow" or as soon as a suitable donor was found.

Reached by telephone at his home in Cape Town, Dr. Barnard said:

"I would prefer it to be now because it takes as much personnel to look after one as it does to look after two (heart transplant) patients and we are very short of personnel."

The 53-year-old American-trained surgeon was the center of an international controversy when he performed the first human heart transplant seven years ago in South Africa. Monday, he did the first operation in which a second heart was added to a human patient. Each heart pumps independently—the patient's at 40 beats a minute, the other, a heart taken from a 10-year-old girl, at 120 a minute.

Well and Out of Bed

Dr. Barnard said that the patient, Ivor Taylor, a 58-year-old engineer, "is very well and we have him out of bed." Dr. Barnard added, "he's eating, talking and quite cheerful. The only problem is that he has weakness" in his right arm from a stroke suffered in the five-hour operation.

"He's making a very rapid recovery from the stroke," the doctor said. He added that he suspected that the stroke had resulted in surgery when a bubble of air may have entered the blood stream and gone to the brain.

The second heart, which is pumping about half the body's demand for oxygenated blood, has helped move more blood to Mr. Taylor's kidneys, which by producing more urine have eliminated the excess fluid that accumulated in his legs and lungs when his heart failed.

Dr. Barnard, speaking enthusiastically yet recognizing the controversy his operation created, expressed caution about the technique he used in his latest operation.

"I don't claim we have succeeded yet," he said. "There are still many problems that we may run into that should not be followed. It is experimental at the present. I don't know what the long-term results will be in a case

like this, but I really cannot think of any snags we can run into now except rejection and infection."

Dr. Barnard said that because the patient has his own heart, "I don't have to rely on the transplanted heart completely now." Accordingly, the doctor said, he is prescribing smaller doses of anti-lymphocytic serums than if the patient had a total transplant. Such drugs help lower the chances that the body will reject foreign tissue in a transplant.

However, recognizing the potential for Mr. Taylor's immunologic system to reject the young girl's heart, Dr. Barnard said, "I'll breathe much easier when three months have passed."

Dr. Barnard said that the main advantage of the new technique was its application to patients with high pulmonary blood pressure, a potentially fatal lung condition that makes a total heart transplant inadvisable.

"I would not have selected this man (Mr. Taylor) for a straightforward heart transplant because he has several contraindications such as the lung condition and diabetes," Dr. Barnard said.

Similar Operations

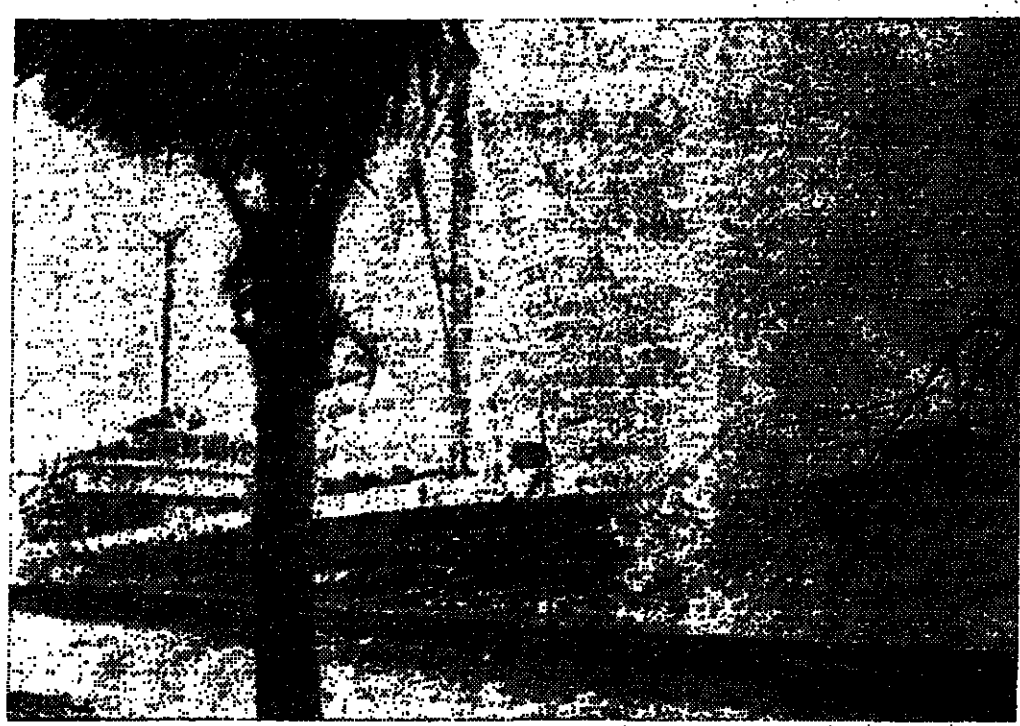
Experimenters elsewhere have done similar transplant operations on animals. In the technique that the Cape Town team adopted, Dr. Barnard created a parallel circulation between the donor's and the patient's hearts. He connected the hearts by stitching side-to-side the two left atria and the end of the donor's aorta to the side of the great artery leading from Mr. Taylor's heart.

The surgeon said that on Tuesday, Mr. Taylor's own heart pumped 55 per cent of his cardiac output and the transplanted heart, about 45 per cent. Today, he added, this was reversed, with his own pumping 45 per cent and the transplanted heart, 55 per cent.

The doctor said that by injecting a dye through a tube in Mr. Taylor's heart, he had calculated that the patient's heart output was 7.5 liters (about 8 quarts) a minute, more than three times the 2.1-liter output before surgery.

Dublin Aide in Bonn

BONN, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Irish Foreign Minister Garret FitzGerald met with his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher yesterday to discuss bilateral relations between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry said.



IRMA LA DURE—Winds spawned by Typhoon Irma and gusting up to 137 mph slam over the prow of a ship and hit a seawall on Manila's Bayfront Boulevard.

Campaign Cites Costs, Lira Drain

'Mamma' Blamed as Italy Attacks Obesity

ROME, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Italian government is launching a campaign to save food by less eating. Criticism is also directed at gluttony in Italy, where eating is a national pastime.

A current television series—named "As It Is"—mocks compulsive eaters through candid camera shots at home and trattoria tables. Then nutrition experts discuss how much they should be eating.

Mamma is a frequent subject. She is held responsible for trying to make sure that there is enough for seconds and even thirds, and for rewarding well-behaved youngsters with rich cakes.

The Agriculture Department is backing the series. It set aside \$9 million for a campaign espousing the virtues of protein from cheese and praising chicken at the expense of beef.

Fettina attacked. The main target is the "fettina," a cut of beef. Half of Italy's beef is imported, and it sells for about \$1.50 a pound.

One program reported that the average calorie intake of an Italian was 3,200 a day, a third more than the recommended level. Another noted that 46 per cent of an average family's \$500-a-month income goes for food, and half of that for meat.

"Un pollo vale per quattro,"

a chicken is enough for four persons, one slogan goes. It not only discourages beef but also debunks the idea that a chicken is enough only for two persons.

The campaign began after surveys showed that Italians do not know how to eat properly. The food they cook so well, Prof. Riccardo Turchetti of the University of Bologna said, that of 300 persons whose eating habits he analyzed, not one ate a balanced meal.

In another study, author Giorgio Gabbi wrote: "The trouble is not only that we eat too much, but we still want more even when we are full."

Cradle to Grave

Michelangelo Calrella, a University of Rome professor and founder of the Italian Union Against Obesity, said eating is a national pastime from the cradle to the grave.

"Even the mothers who spend money on diet pills want their babies to be good and healthy. If the children do something right, they are often rewarded

Clash in Punjab

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—About 100 policemen, a magistrate and seven students were injured yesterday in the Punjab when police, clashed with 6,000 student demonstrators.

by an extra offering of cake," Prof. Calrella said. "The naughty ones don't get any sweets."

But some Italians already are beginning to eat less.

It is not that they like lasagna and abbacchio less. Italy's annual inflation rate of 26 per cent, highest in the Common Market, is forcing them to choose one or the other, turning away from pasta as a first course and the leg of lamb as the main course to a dinner of pasta.

NATO Reiterates Troop-Cut Goal

VIENNA, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—NATO called today for Eastern and Western allies to cut their ground forces in Central Europe to an eventual common ceiling, a Western spokesman at the 19-nation troop-reduction talks said.

Robert Winter, the Luxembourg delegate, speaking for the West at a plenary session of the talks, stressed the need for the two sides to set a final goal of approximate parity in ground forces.

NATO proposals envisage reductions from current manpower levels in Central Europe—885,000 for the Warsaw Pact and 788,000 for NATO—to an eventual common level of about 700,000 men.

Despite Economic Downturn

UN Says W. Europe Living Standards Unhurt

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 28 (UPI).—The UN has reported that inflation, high unemployment and the energy crisis so far have not seriously affected living standards in Western Europe.

In a report on social trends in the Western European countries, the UN's Economic and Social Council said yesterday that concern over inflation and high unemployment had replaced hopes for expanding prosperity in the region in the last two years.

Last winter's oil shortage exacerbated some already existing economic problems, it said, "although living standards have not so far been seriously affected."

Western Europe was still operating on the definition of "progress" that means more cars, more television sets, larger and more comfortable houses, better education and improved health services, it said.

New Demands. But in most countries of the area, "these concepts of well-being are being broadened to include new definitions and demands now being elaborated as essential ingredients of the quality of life," the report said.

It cited challenges to dominant moral codes and traditional customs as growing in importance in the search for a better life, particularly among educated people.

The report projected annual population growth rates as lower in 14 countries in each of the first five years of the 1970s compared with the previous decade, while rising in seven nations.

The countries with lower population growth were Austria with an annual rate of 0.2 per cent for the 1970s compared with 0.5 in the 1960s; Denmark, 0.4 per cent (down 0.3); Finland, 0.2 (down 0.2); France, 0.9 (down 0.1); West Germany, 0.5 (down 0.3); Greece, 0.0 (0.8); Italy, 0.6 (0.3); Luxembourg, 0.2 (0.8); the Netherlands, 0.3 (0.5); Norway, 0.7 (0.1); Spain, 1.0 (0.1); Sweden, 0.6 (0.1); Switzerland, 0.6 (0.1); and Britain, 0.3 (0.2).

Increases were forecast in Belgium with 0.6 per cent, (up 0.1); Cyprus, 1.5 (0.5); Iceland, 1.2 (up 1.5 from an average annual decline of 0.3 per cent in the 1960s); Ireland, 1.3 (0.8); Malta, 0.2 (0.3 from a decline of 0.1 in 1960s); Portugal, 0.1 (0.3 from a decline in 1960s); and Turkey 2.7 (0.1).

The UN figured that a greater proportion of the population were living in urban areas than five

years ago except in Britain where the proportion, 73 per cent, remained the same.

In all cases, the increase was within four percentage points, with West Germany and Sweden having the highest proportion and

identical increases during the period, from 81 per cent in 1960 to 83 per cent projected for 1975. By far the lowest was Portugal, where the increase was from per cent to 29 per cent in a five-year period.

A Tory Leader Backs Hoarding Of Food as Way to Beat Inflation

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP).—Margaret Thatcher, a grocer's daughter who is the opposition Conservative spokesman on the economy, ran into a storm here today over her personal way of trying to beat inflation.

She said she has a stockpile of food big enough to last five years. It includes canned meats, fish and fruit, jams, honey, and tins of coffee.

A spokesman for the National Consumer Protection Council was "appalled" that a public figure should advocate hoarding food.

Mrs. Thatcher, 48, is expected to challenge Edward Heath for the Conservative party leadership and could become Britain's first woman prime minister.

She revealed details of her stockpile in an interview with a magazine, *Retirement Choice*, and said she thought "everyone was doing it."

"I am of a wartime generation," she said. "We did this at the beginning of the war, and I can remember that my mother still had tins of food at the end."

June Wall, of the National Housewives Association, said: "It is the most disgusting thing I have heard in a long time. Hoarding food only creates shortages for people who cannot afford to stockpile."

9% Farm Price Rise, Hiking Food Cost 2%, Eyed by EEC

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The price of food in the European Economic Community will rise by 2 per cent next year if European Commission proposals issued today for the next season's hike in guaranteed farm prices are accepted by the nine-nation EEC.

A package of proposals was announced here by the commissioner responsible for agriculture, Pierre Lardinois, which would boost farmers' earnings by an average of 9 per cent.

He recommended heavy increases for sugar and animal feed crops but has tried to insure that the price of beef to the consumer will not rise by giving the farmer a subsidy of approximately \$30 for each head of cattle as of May.

The commissioner also announced that a new beef support program was being drafted for discussion by the EEC's agriculture ministers when they meet here Dec. 8.

In an attempt to minimize any possible outcry from the consumer, Mr. Lardinois said that the commission's proposals would increase the cost of living next year by one-half of 1 per cent; "1975 will be a good year for the consumer," he said and added that prudent shopping could considerably reduce the food cost effect on the housekeeping budget.

He said that the packaging of some foodstuffs can account for between 25 and 40 per cent of the final cost of a product, and that the consumer should argue such items.

The community is pledged to settle next year's prices by the beginning of February. The negotiations will take place separately from the current discussions among EEC member states about how the community's Common Agriculture Policy can be reformed, the commissioner said.

Mr. Lardinois added that he received a "very positive" response to his latest proposals when he unveiled them to EEC agriculture attachés during a private session before his press conference.

The increase will be larger in the northern part of the community than in the south: 11 per cent in West Germany and in Benelux countries and approximately 9 per cent in France and Italy, whose farmers, Mr. Lardinois said, have benefited more from the current price arrangements than others.

They are not interested in beaches... but they come to Portugal every year

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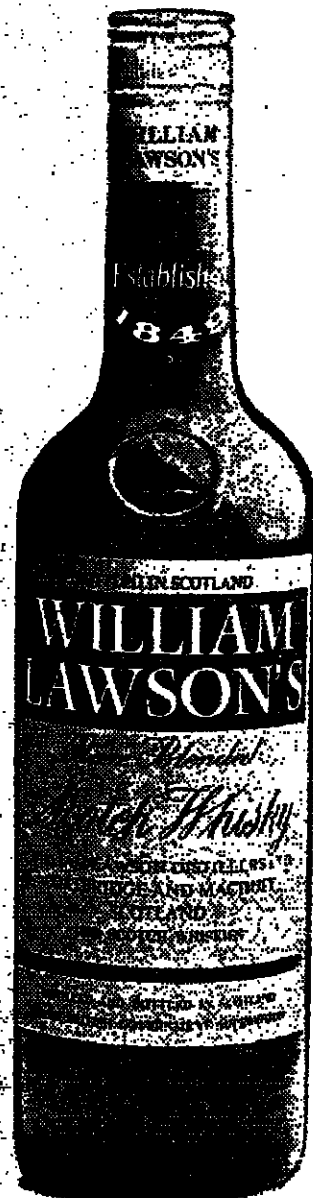
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COOLING IT—A motorist waits patiently atop car in Presque Isle, Maine, for a snowplow to free it from the two feet of snow which imprisoned it earlier this week.

No Major Leadership Changes

Ceausescu Re-Elected Chief in Romania

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28 (NYT).—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania was re-elected today to a new term of five years as secretary-general of his country's communist party, a post equivalent to absolute ruler of the nation.

The election by the 2,450 delegates to the party's 11th Congress was, as usual, unanimous. The Congress also unanimously approved the work and policies of Mr. Ceausescu and his subordinates since the last party Congress in 1969.

A new Central Committee of 81 members (including 155 alternates) was elected, as well as a new 26-member Executive Political Committee, equivalent to the Politburo of other Communist countries.

There were no major changes in party leadership, although five new members were named to the Executive Political Committee. Among the party politicians who appear to have risen significantly toward the inner circle of power were two of the new committee members, Gheorghe Opera, who also holds a government post as deputy premier, and Stefan Andrei, a party secretary.

Consolidated Position
During the last year, Mr. Ceausescu has strongly consolidated his position as national leader. In March, the Grand National Assembly, at his initiative, elected him President of the nation as well as party leader.

In the new party leadership, his wife, Elena, continues to hold a seat as full member of the Executive Political Committee.

There have been growing suggestions by foreign Communists that Mr. Ceausescu is encouraging a "cult of the personality" of a

Greece Returns To Europe Unit After Five Years

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Greece—once again a parliamentary democracy—returned to the Council of Europe today, but Turkey refused to send its foreign minister to the council's ministerial meeting in another dispute over Cyprus.

Foreign ministers of most of the 18 member nations took up the issue of Cyprus after a ceremony welcoming Greece back to the fold. Under the recently ended dictatorship, Greece quit the council five years ago when faced with suspension because of the junta's repressive policies.

Turkey sent only an ambassador because the council turned down Ankara's request that the leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community be present.

Council Secretary-General Georg Kahn Ackermann of West Germany explained at a news conference that council statutes provide only for "ministers from countries."

magnitude nearly comparable to that of Stalin.

A proposal was raised early in the Congress by the Bucharest party organization that Mr. Ceausescu, 56, be elected secretary-general for life. In a brief speech, he thanked the delegation for the proposal but turned it down on the grounds that he had already served Communism for 40 years.

In general, the party congress laid down policy for the next five years that essentially continued existing programs.

A strengthening of the police apparatus and tightening of already strict controls over domestic dissent were implied in an opening speech by the President. The Congress approved a continuation of the policy of partial independence from the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Ceausescu also called for continued cooperation and friendship with all nations, including those of the capitalist world. But he also warned of the need to maintain a strong army in the face of a continuing "imperialist" threat.

Some observers from other European Communist parties were startled by the harsh tone of Mr. Ceausescu's remarks, particularly considering that his government is the most friendly of any in the Soviet bloc toward the United States.

"It sounds like real, old, cold-war rhetoric," a Communist said. "We are absolutely astonished. And this, at a time when détente is the main theme of all Communist speeches in Europe."

Police Block Strikers at TV in France

To Prevent Halting Of News Broadcast

PARIS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Police today surrounded the headquarters of the French state television network to prevent any attempt by striking technicians and journalists to halt regular news broadcasts.

The police moved in late last night after Prime Minister Jacques Chirac declared at the National Assembly that the government would not allow the strikers to sabotage the minimum program schedule.

Radio and television personnel are obliged by law to produce two news programs daily even if they are on strike. However, since Monday, the strikers have forced a reduction of these programs to a brief summary of news without film.

A normal news program was televised at midday today for the first time this week. But the unions said that they would refuse to cooperate in the production of news programs unless the police were withdrawn.

The management has the legal right to order back to work the striking personnel they need to insure the broadcasting of the minimum programs, but, up to now, the news programs have been produced by a few nonstriking journalists and supervisors.

The journalists and technicians are striking over plans to reorganize the broadcasting network by splitting the present organization into six separate, state-controlled companies. Under reorganization plans, more than 200 of the 1,100 journalists present employed by the network would lose their jobs.

Police were sent into the television headquarters for the first time Tuesday, when about 100 strikers held network chief Marcel Long prisoner in his office for two hours.

BBC Faces Deficit, Sees Fee Increases

LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The British Broadcasting Corp. probably will be in the red by £15 million (\$38 million) by the end of the current financial year, it was estimated today.

Sir Michael Swann, the BBC chairman, warned at a press conference that television set owners would have to pay higher license fees. Sir Michael, introducing the annual report, gave no figure but said that license fees for color TV could go up to £17 a year and those for black-and-white to £9. The present fees are £12 for color and £7.



PARADE REST—Children from a London kindergarten romp before a gate at Buckingham Palace.

Constantine Wants to Return No Matter How Greeks Vote

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP).—Exiled King Constantine of Greece declared today he hopes to return to Greece after seven years abroad no matter how Greeks vote in next month's referendum on the monarchy's future.

"If the referendum says the Greek people want a republic, that is what they will have," he said at a press conference here.

The King, 84, who went into exile after a military coup in 1974, said, "The great dream I have always cherished is to live in my homeland. Whoever knows the bitterness of having to live in exile will understand me."

If the referendum voted to restore the monarchy, he said he and his family will return home at once. The King said the support he had received in Greece for his return "was gratifying."

'King of All Greeks'
"When I return as king, if I do so, I shall be known as the king of the Hellenes, not of Greece. On the night I get my title I shall be the king of all

Greeks, old and young, in Greece or living abroad, majority Greeks or minorities," he said.

He said, "I will always be ready to serve the Greek people in any capacity the Greek people will want me."

He stressed that he would not answer any questions on either domestic political issues in Greece or the present government's foreign policy.

The former king noted that he had suggested a referendum on the Greek monarchy's future in 1973. The then strongman in Athens, George Papadopoulos, held it and the result was a vote to abolish the monarchy. However, the poll was generally considered to have been rigged by the junta.

King Constantine, with his queen, Danish-born Anne Marie, first lived in Italy after their exile. They later moved to England where King Constantine, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth's husband, Prince Philip, purchased a mansion outside London.

Despite Red Incitement

Students in Germany Found More Studious Than Political

By Craig R. Whitney

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Nov. 28 (NYT).—The tall, concrete chimney of Johann Wolfgang Goethe University here bears the message "On the Socialists" painted in red letters by a daredevil protester.

The university cafeteria, the nearby administration building and a 33-story classroom tower are so plastered with placards—asking for support for the Vietnamese Communists, "class solidarity" with prisoners in solitary confinement in German jails, and involvement in more parochial concerns—that a casual observer might think the 23,000 students were infected with radicalism and obsessed with politics and that the university was no place for serious study.

Frankfurt, with Berlin and Bremen, has been in the forefront of social and political developments in the state-supported but fiercely independent university system. Student riots in this commercial town, most recently over such issues as eviction of squatters from abandoned apartment houses, and higher streetcar fares, were a factor in the setback Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats suffered in the Hesse State election last month.

Studies Are Hard
But appearances, at least in 1974, may be deceiving, according to professors, students and administrators. "Just as in the United States," said Jutta Rotisch, a journalist and former student, "the student movement of 1968 has been succeeded by a generation of hard studies"—obsessed with grades and worried about jobs in the uncertain economy.

"The competitive situation here is much tougher than it ever used to be, and students are becoming depoliticized," said Lothar Voigt, a 23-year-old sociology major and a leader of Asia, the biggest student group. "They simply don't have time for anything but studying."

At West German universities, until recent times, anyone with a diploma from the secondary school could study for years without taking examinations. Now many universities have put limits on admissions in the most crowded fields, and admission by quota has become an issue in itself.

Leftist Influence
Increasing the proportion of serious students has led to some decline in the influence of ultra-leftist groups in the elections for the student parliament.

Jürgen Weiss, a faculty assistant and a member of the faction in the university governing board that opposes the adminis-

tration of President Erhard Kantzenbach, said: "There has been a decline in the influence of the hard-core Communist groups and a growth in the influence of the more spontaneous reform-oriented groups."

Most students passing along the slogan-strewn halls do not worry too much about their haircuts or dress, wear blue jeans and look about the same as their counterparts in the United States. The staid, buttoned-up look of their parents and some of their professors makes all the students look like radicals, but many are not.

Mr. Kantzenbach, an economist who expects to give up his post next year to go to Hamburg University to work in his field, said in an interview, "There was a conservative trend in the recent state election here. I think this will also eventually be seen among the mass of students."

Prof. Wolfgang Engel, a dean and an economics professor whose courses were disrupted last winter—but no more—by leftist students, said last week that he too thought the students were more conservative. "The first students are coming in now who were raised and taught by leftists," he said half-jokingly. "They're sick of it."

The conflicts occupying the students are not outside politics but "causes" like these: There are only five elevators for the 33-story tower, classrooms are overflowing, and it sometimes takes half an hour, students say, to get to them. Because the university is about at capacity, according to Mr. Kantzenbach, it will probably have to go to limited admissions in all fields within a year.

Some students see this as a plot to control their numbers and make them study harder. Mr. Kantzenbach says it is being done because the state sees no reason to educate more specialists than can be employed.

Sweden Cuts All Ties With South Vietnam

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 28 (AP).—A total freeze on relations between Sweden and South Vietnam was announced in parliament yesterday.

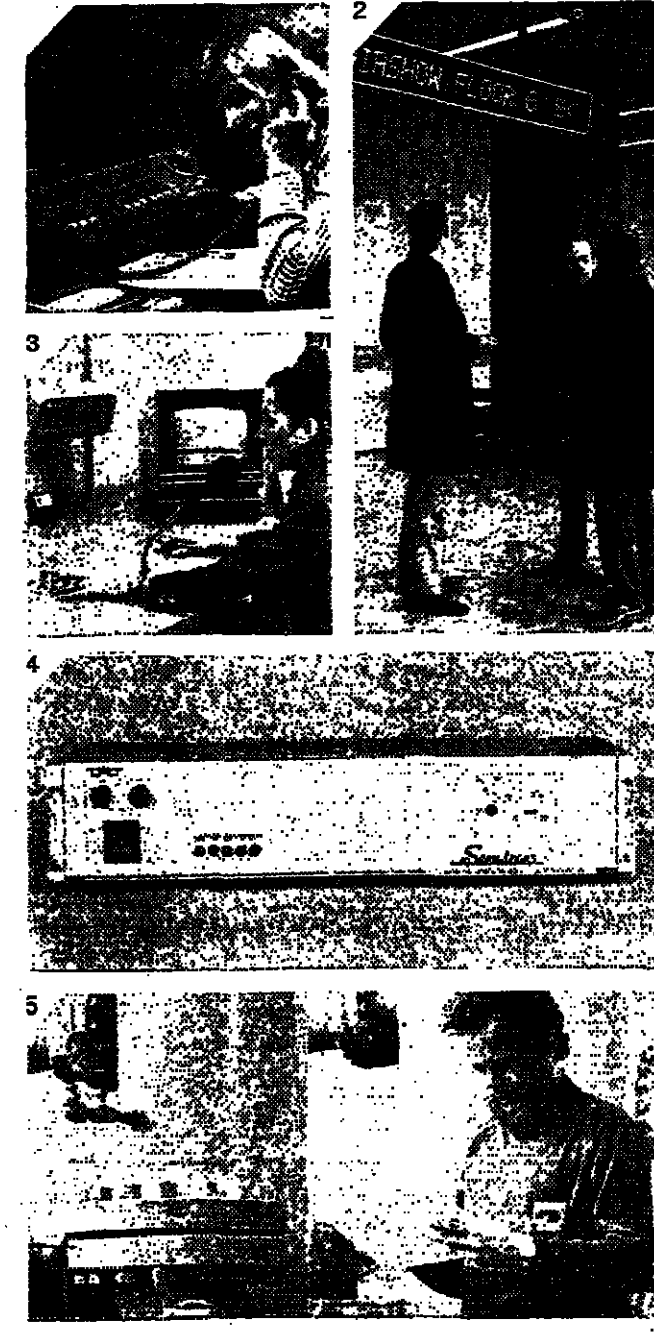
Sweden's relations with Saigon have been frosty ever since North Vietnam was recognized by Stockholm in 1969. Two low-ranking officials at the Thai Embassy have been in charge of relations with Saigon while South Vietnamese interests in Sweden have been handled by two Saigon officials stationed in Bonn.

They know where you're going Bertha

Confronted by the unpredictable fury and erratic courses of hurricanes, men, with the chauvinism of which they are so generally accused, naturally gave them women's names. The habit sticks though hurricanes are no longer so unpredictable. They zig-zag across the low latitudes as erratically as ever; the change is in the amount of data on the meteorological events

that drive them - and other, less spectacular, kinds of weather - which is now continuously collected and rapidly processed. By far the largest and most sophisticated centre for such processing is that at Kansas City, where data from weather ships, satellites and ground stations are collected automatically by a huge Philips message-switching installation, with five separate

processors, handling a total of 485 telegraph circuits. Every hour it interrogates thousands of measuring stations - that takes two minutes. This vast amount of data is processed, and the resulting detailed forecasts are distributed to several hundreds of thousands of destinations. That takes twenty minutes.



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PLEASE WRITE IN CAPITALS. 12-6

Hunger, 1974

The principal food exporters will get together in Rome today with the world's hungriest countries to try to solve the problem of the six to 11-million-ton food deficit the poor countries face this crop year.

Today's meeting is critical because time is working against the development of an effective, orderly resolution of the emergency. The steps to effectuate a decision taken in Europe to deliver food aid to a hungry family in West Bengal are complex and time-consuming. The critical hunger period in South Asia will come in the spring of this year, so any decision to supply aid—in order to be effective—must be taken very soon.

The question whether effective action will be taken at this week's meeting comes down—as it always does in international food matters—to how much leadership the United States is prepared to exert.

There is no question but that Americans will feel the cost of an extraordinary aid effort undertaken in a year when domestic food prices are at astronomical levels and the administration is attempting to slash the budget to fight inflation. That visible sacrifice, however, is just what is needed to make the American position credible at home and in other international forums in the future, where American leadership will

be essential to effective work on more intractable and longer-range global problems, including the fundamental one of population control.

The fact is that the short-term hunger crisis is the first really manageable manifestation of the now sharply perceived realities of scarcity and interdependence. If other serious problems—energy, long-term hunger, and population control—are to be met effectively, a collective political will must develop around enlightened leadership which recognizes the need for responsible behavior in the world community.

It is clear that there is substantial public support for the Ford administration's taking a significant first step at Rome today. Speaking for a wide spectrum of religious and secular groups, and a number of prominent individuals, the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh recently urged President Ford to provide an additional four million tons of food aid this year. In his appeal, Notre Dame's president said, "It is given to you, Mr. President, in a most unique way to sound the call that will spell the difference between global disaster and new hope for millions."

The President has many influential followers and the world has a searing need. It is now up to him to lead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Still Hope

Hope for a resumption of Arab-Israeli negotiations is hanging on the slimmest of threads, but two developments of recent days flash the signal that the door remains at least ajar for the kind of diplomatic footwork that can forestall the outbreak of war.

One is the apparent readiness of the Syrian government to let the UN observer force remain in position on the disputed Golan Heights for at least another six months. This policy decision, indicated by Secretary-General Waldheim after his talks in Damascus, removes a technical but potentially dangerous deadline; the force's initial mandate would have expired on Saturday. Renewal of the mandate is no guarantee against the resumption of fighting, but its termination would surely have been taken as such a sign of hostile intention on Syria's part that the temptations of a pre-emptive strike from Israel would have multiplied alarmingly.

In a broader context, diplomatic analysts found some basis for reassurance in the Vladivostok communiqué signed by President Ford and Soviet Party Secretary Brezhnev. The passage about the Arab-Israeli conflict in Sunday's joint communiqué was similar to the equivalent section in last July's communiqué between Mr. Brezhnev and former President Nixon.

This policy continuity is particularly significant with reference to the Palestinian Arabs, newly endowed in the interval between the superpowers' summits with national status at the United Nations. Instead

of reflecting the fulsome political backing which Moscow gave the Palestine Liberation Organization in that form, the summit communiqué merely repeated the relatively neutral language of support for the Palestinians' "legitimate interests." Since Moscow also committed itself to a specific expression of "respect for the right of all the states of the area to independent existence"—a point which the PLO resists with reference to Israel—the Vladivostok meeting raised no new hurdles to American mediation efforts.

It takes more than such a reading of the diplomatic tea-leaves to bring about successful negotiations, and no task now before Secretary of State Kissinger is more urgent than that of nudging the longtime belligerents off the course of war onto which they seem so tragically inclined. With their political victories at the United Nations and the economic weight of their oil weapon mounting daily, the Arab side is not suffering from a lack of confidence; the Israelis, for their part, know that their armed forces are far stronger now—in weaponry, ammunition, and organization—than before the October war.

Yet neither side is so strong that it can calmly contemplate a new round of combat that could escalate far beyond the region; neither side is so strong that it can afford to ignore the necessity for compromise which the coming weeks of diplomatic efforts will present.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Exit Mr. Tanaka

It may be that Mr. Tanaka's term of office has been marked by a rise in the standards the Japanese public demands of its political leaders and that Mr. Tanaka is the first victim. Other premiers have been as unpopular. Others have probably had dubious financial records. In various forms bribery has always been the accepted lubricant of Japanese political life. Perhaps the July election marked a turning point. Yet salvation is not near at hand. While the factional system sustains the power groupings in the government party the choice of a new leader must depend on the old process of bargaining.

—From the Times (London).

The relationship between services rendered and presents received in return has always been close in Japanese politics. But Tanaka, who was never quite accepted because of his background as an insider in Japan's conservative establishment, overdid it. In particular, there was disgust and an outcry over the vast sums spent in last July's elections to the Upper House. . . . Tanaka's money making started 30 years ago but he was accused of using his office to swell his wealth. Watergate inspired a desire to tidy up Japanese politics, and we may now see an attempt to overhaul the close links between business contributions and politicians.

—From the Guardian (London).

What Breakthrough?

It is now being claimed that the Vladivostok meeting not only brought significant results in the armaments restriction field—a claim that remains to be substantiated in practice—but also carried "détente" a step further. It is true that the agreement represents a further confirmation of Russo-American bilateralism, but any détente remains unilateral and will continue to ring hollow for as long as the Russians pump ultra-sophisticated weapons into Syria to bolster up oil blackmail and the inflation it generates, maintain an immense superiority of conventional weapons in Europe and refuse to permit in the zones they dominate those freedoms they are happy to take advantage of for their own purposes in the West.

In the meantime, American diplomacy concentrates on maintaining or creating balances of power, but so long as there is no genuine détente any such balance will depend principally on whether or not America, West Europe and Japan can achieve sufficient unity of purpose to break the monopoly of the Mideast oil producers and avert their threat to the economy of the West. A breakthrough here is just as urgent as any that may have been achieved at Vladivostok.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 23, 1899

LONDON—Arthur Balfour said last night that the Boers had a great contempt for the military capacity and resolution of Englishmen. A contempt certainly not justified by history with which perhaps they were not intimately acquainted. He went on to say that never again would they see the spectacle of an English colony being invaded or of the Queen's dominions annexed by insolent republics.

Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1924

PARIS—A novel revision of French electoral procedure, evoking for its birth the success of the American system of direct election of senators, has been proposed in the French Senate by M. Gourjou, of the Rhone Department. Senators would be elected by direct vote by all electors over 40 years of age without distinction of sex. The latter is seen as an attempt to drive in the wedge for the adoption of women's suffrage.



A Sense of Caring Evident Across America

By David S. Broder

LONG BEACH, Calif.—The nightly television news is bleak with reports of layoffs in the auto industry and interviews with young fathers experiencing their first shock of joblessness. The lead story in a Denver Sunday paper quotes a \$20,000 teachers' association executive as saying, "My life style is going down the drain" with inflation.

Sugar is rapidly becoming worth its weight in gold, and gold is as precious as platinum. The only appeal the merchants can make for the Christmas trade is to buy now, because you will be able to afford less later.

Churchmen plead for food aid to the starving victims of drought in Africa and Asia. And while President Ford visited two dictators and a scandal-weakened premier in Asia, Congress plays trump-the-veto in Washington. The United Nations, once an agency of peace, lets itself be used to inflame the passions of war in the Middle East.

Passions

Indeed, passions threaten to obliterate reason everywhere. At a panel on nuclear energy at the Association Press Managing Editors' Convention here, two pillars of the scientific community indulge in a sarcastic name-calling assault on each other's competence and integrity that would shame a pair of Chicago aldermen.

And at a forum in a Los Angeles temple that night, marking the 11th anniversary of the murder of John Kennedy, a speaker who recites the grim statistics of America's insane efforts to buy security in a gunshop is told by a member of the audience that the cure for the violence in our society is not to curb weapons but to control minorities.

It was a bleak prelude to Thanksgiving—a week that made one wonder if the holiday celebration were not as contrived as those game shows that follow the nightly news on the television screen, full of false excitement and flimsy diversion from the reality that precedes them.

But to dwell on the problems and perplexities that dominate the news is to disregard the underlying strength and goodness of this country and its people—and distort the qualities for which one can, unresentfully, give thanks this Thanksgiving.

Good Humor

The itinerant journalist, working his way across country from Hilton Head, S.C., to Long Beach and back East, finds evidence at every stop of the character and resilience and good humor of the American people.

You hear that quality in the work songs the sea chanty collector sings for the governors visiting Hilton Head. And you catch it in the story the Texas politician tells about one of this year's candidates, who solemnly addressed a caucus of other office-seekers early in this fall's campaign, as follows:

"Fellows, I've been getting around, and I want to tell you something I've found out. We got to cut out this damned lying; the folks are really getting sick of it."

The story is greeted with the laughter it deserves, but the point is not missed. For the people are damned sick of the lying, and even the politicians know they must behave in a way that prevents the spread of the cynicism overflowing the courtroom in Washington, where the tape-recorded words of the former president convey to him of the greatest abuse of trust.

Ford's Candor

So the new President sets a standard of candor at the opposite pole from his predecessor. And Nelson Rockefeller of Pocantico Hills, who has his own private sorrows, brings himself to admit to Charles Rangel of Harlem the misgivings he has so long denied about what happened in Attica Prison.

But the politicians do not yet measure the full strength of the people, the readiness to sacrifice and to buckle down to the hard choices this country faces. As retired Gen. James Gavin says in an interview, "We're getting im-

tiatives from Washington that don't begin to tap this reservoir of willingness to do more."

For despite all that has been said and written about the loss of the pride of workmanship in America, the traveler finds a dozen examples that give the lie to that generalization and suggest that people want to be asked to do their best.

One sees it in the woman cafeteria manager at the University of North Carolina, responding to a compliment on her table decorations, with the simple declaration, "I love this room."

One senses it in the director of a day-care center in New Orleans, her eyes shining with

excitement as she describes the reading skills of her young pupils. And one hears it in the amplified voice of the airline pilot delivering 200 passengers to Denver in his giant jet with the statement, "I want to thank each of you for flying with me tonight."

The sense of caring is stronger than the country's critics acknowledge.

Sense of Community

And so is the sense of community. It shows in the camaraderie enjoyed by the diverse group of blacks and whites, men and women, Republicans and Democrats and independents, lobbyists

and community workers who meet weekly at the Institute of Politics in New Orleans to discuss their common concerns.

And one finds it, too, among the grandparents, parents and children sharing the tranquility of the Sabbath service at the Los Angeles temple, a place of tradition and reflection standing beside the freeway that symbolizes the rushing, rootless world of urban America.

This good humor and hard work, this caring and community spirit are as much the reality of contemporary America as the problems that dominate the headlines—and for that, one may give thanks.

Aftermath of Watergate

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Whatever our difficulties, and they are many, Americans have one overwhelming reason to be thankful this year: Richard Nixon is out of the White House. The new tapes played at the Watergate cover-up trial have added chilling depths to the knowledge of what we escaped. It was not just deception and abuse of power but conscious criminality. It was that in high office, genuine evil.

The process that led to Nixon's departure will always be a reason for pride in the United States. The skeptics were confounded. Congress did rise to its responsibilities; the public did keep on caring. The political institutions worked as they were designed to in 1787—to resist tyranny.

But there is less reason for pride or confidence in another legacy of Watergate. That is what the experience showed about official attitudes toward law, in particular toward the system of criminal justice.

Agnew's Case

An example is at hand. The other day a federal court in Baltimore imposed sentences of a year and 18 months on two businessmen whose confessions of corrupt payments led to Spiro Agnew's resignation from the vice-presidency. So they go to prison while the sleazy felon who sold out politics reportedly earns \$100,000 a year in his new career as a "business broker."

The judges who imposed the sentences rejected prosecution recommendation against any jail

terms. They did so correctly, for the old reason that compounding a wrong does not make a right. The wrong here lay in the original decision to make a deal with Agnew for his resignation in return for a nonprosecution sentence on his plea to a felony.

The attorney general who made that deal, Elliot Richardson, suggested that "leniency was justified" because "the disgrace itself was a severe penalty." But he was satisfied that "justice" had been done. I thought then that he was right on political grounds: the need to investigate the President's wrongdoing without having as his potential successor someone who was himself under indictment.

But time has shown the very great danger of setting even a weighty political need above the interest of the law. The lesson of the Agnew affair has been accurately described as follows: "We are to be satisfied if a politician pays for his crime by removal from office and payment of a fine; that is, by denying him the opportunity to continue his criminal activity and by taxing the proceeds. If the fox will wipe the feathers from his mouth, the fox may leave the chicken house with impunity."

Shrewd Point

The quotation is from a superb analysis in Harvard Magazine by John Silber, a philosopher who is president of Boston University. He makes the shrewd point that in giving such special treatment to politicians we show how de-meaningly low are our expecta-

tions of them: We expect less of a president in terms of obedience to law than we do of "a Boston housewife concerned for the safety of her children."

The trouble with the Agnew deal, on reflection, is that in making it Elliot Richardson played God. He balanced all the interests as he saw them and made the final judgment himself, instead of trusting the institutions of law and politics to work. One may sympathize; the pressures on him were heavy, and his motives were good. But what was needed was a firm commitment to institutions, not personal policy disguised as justice.

That unhappy precedent was carried farther in the pardon of Richard Nixon. President Ford explicitly invoked "the laws of God," which he said govern "our man's life, and are superior to the laws of men." This was the criminal was given not only leniency but forgiveness, and without showing any contrition.

To indicate the fallacy of reliance on God's laws instead of man's, Silber draws on Robert Bolt's play about Sir Thomas More, "A Man for All Seasons." More, facing destruction by the king, is visited by a royal spy. The spy urges him, as lord chancellor, to save the spy. More asks: On what ground? The spy is "bad," says More's daughter. "There is no law against that." But there is, says the family, God's law. "Then God can arrest him," says More.

"I know what's legal, not what's right," More says. "And I'll stick to what's legal. . . . I'm not God. The currents and eddies of right and wrong, which you find such plain sailing, I can't navigate. . . . but in the thickets of the law, oh, there I'm a forerunner."

'Thicket of Law'

Silber puts it that Americans "want and intend to be governed by the thicket of law rather than the march of conscience." Individuals may defy the law as an act of conscience, and pay the penalty. But officials have no choice but to apply the law—man's law—to all, equally.

Of course Watergate is not alone in examples of the law applied unevenly. It is commonplace, and terribly damaging to the U.S. system of criminal justice, for the powerful to go free while the little wrongdoers go to prison. But we should learn from the special experience of Watergate that our system requires of those who govern a commitment to law.

Genova.

Ghost-Writers

If Klaus Harpprecht, a journalist who was Willy Brandt's ghost-writer, had presented the former chancellor with a speech text similar to the article he wrote for The New York Times (NYT, Oct. 30) "View of West German Conservatism," his "Master's Voice" would have died much earlier than it eventually did. Ghost-writers of his caliber better remain ghosts.

Ghost—and this our children learn at socialist schools today—should not be believed in, are unreliable and not trustworthy. Since ghost Harpprecht had to step back into the rank and file, his evil mind tries to sprinkle bitter poison into serious and respected newspapers like yours.

WILHELM GRAP
vor SCHWERNIN
Mannheim, West Germany.

Hussein Vic Of Mideast A Bleak On

By Joseph Kra

AMMAN—"The danger of a real, very real, I am about an eruption."

That dark assessment was by King Hussein of Jordan other day during an interview his palace here in Amman reflects a considered judgment what is likely to happen. Near East following the re-tion of Yasser Arafat as followers as the legitimate representatives of the Palestine cause.

For, as recent events make Mr. Arafat and his Palestine Liberation Organization are condemned to acts of terrorism and violence. Not only is which occupies most of Palestine, he would negotiate Israel for that part of his dom west of the Jordan which the Israelis seized the six-day war of 1967.

Until the PLO was recognized the Arab heads of state in Rabat, and then by the Nations, Hussein considered self the principal custodian Palestinian cause. He ex- that, as part of the diplomatic process in motion by Kissinger, he would negotiate Israel for that part of his dom west of the Jordan which the Israelis seized the six-day war of 1967.

Referendum

Once the West Bank has recovered, Hussein proposed a referendum in the territory. The local population chooses between being an part of Jordan or becoming autonomous Palestinian homeland by loose federal Jordan.

At the Rabat meeting, Hussein's program for a Palestinian homeland on the West of the Jordan was rejected favor of Arafat and the King Hussein has accepted decision and is now content on the core of his kingdom of the Jordan. As he put it: now have to take another k ourselves."

The first part of that involved a basic reorganization the country. There will be elections, a new parliament, a new constitution. Inevitably the new arrangements will be against the Palestinians living the West Bank of the Jordan.

When he was custodian their future, Hussein res half the seats in the Jordan parliament for the West- i Palestinians and half the : in the cabinet. Now most those reserved positions w to citizens of the East Bank.

A not so pleasant choice, over, is going to confront 900,000 Palestinians who li the East Bank. In the past could balance between the national feelings and the Thus back in 1970, when a war for Jordan was fought between the King's army and guerrilla forces loyal to the many of the Palestinians in country stood on the side of

Now, as King Hussein pr "The Palestinians here will to decide whether they are us or not." They will be all to retain all present benefits they will be expected to be full citizens with the obli to pay taxes, and obey other current laws and regulations least some have congregated in refugee camps around Am will be resettled, since J intends to concentrate heavy agricultural production, as strict from tourist services, i future.

Anti-PLO

King Hussein expects that of the Palestinians here will their backs on the PLO cooperate fully with his go ment. The more so as he intention of allowing the P come back to Jordan in fo

He has no doubts that the will try to infiltrate comm and weapons through Jordan operations against Israel. he is not going to tolerate ing camps and military ou on a big scale. "We are c mined," he told me, "to i that there will be no repe of the arms buildup which i the conflagration of 1970."

Without bases here, and i face of determined Israeli sition, the PLO is going to it impossible to liberate Pale Mr. Arafat and his men v more and more driven bac terrorist operations and hije tactics. Those actions will increase tensions which already close to bringing o war Hussein so deeply fear

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The tanker No. 10 Yuyo Maru on fire at sea.

A Ship Goes to Its Grave

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (AP).—Two torpedoes fired by a Japanese submarine today finally sank a Japanese tanker that had burned for 17 days since a collision with a Liberian freighter in Tokyo Bay in which 33 persons were killed.

Scores of ships had hoisted the vessel in a fruitless effort to extinguish the fire, fed by 50,000 tons of naphtha and petroleum that the tanker was carrying. Half a dozen jolting explosions intensified the blaze, and the 43,733-ton tanker, the No. 10 Yuyo Maru, remained afloat until today.

Obituaries

Dr. Clair Turner, Health Pioneer

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Dr. Clair E. Turner, 84, a pioneer in the field of public health, died yesterday of heart failure, yesterday at his home in Arlington, Mass.

Dr. Turner had been professor of public health and a world leader in health education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1914 until his retirement in 1944.

He established the first program leading to the degree of master of public health at MIT in 1921 and taught the first advanced course in health education as head of the Department of Public Health and Biology at MIT.

American Football Coaches Association.

Edward S. Silver

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Edward S. Silver, 78, a member of the New York State Commission of Investigation and a former Brooklyn district attorney, died yesterday at Maimonides Hospital, Brooklyn.

David Lazer

TEL AVIV, Nov. 28 (AP).—David Lazer, 73, an Israeli journalist who was one of the founders of the influential newspaper Maariv, died last week in a Tel Aviv hospital, it was reported today.

U.S. Jet Crash Kills 5

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 28 (UPI).—A two-engine U.S. Navy Sabre jet crashed today while attempting a landing in snowy weather here. Five persons aboard were killed.

In Copper Mine Development

U.S. Capital Is Helping Junta In Peru Mount a Revolution

By Jonathan Kandell

LIMA, Nov. 28 (NYT).—"When the generals first came to power," said a banker surveying six years of the leftist revolution proclaimed by the Peruvian military government, "they thought they could sweep away everything and rebuild a new economic system overnight. It hasn't been that easy."

The generals have accomplished some important radical transformations since taking office in a bloodless coup against the constitutional government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry in 1968.

Already the military government has extended state control over the economy far beyond the limits achieved by previous administrations. The government controls 75 per cent of banking and is gaining an increasing share of industry. It has undertaken one of the most extensive agrarian reforms in Latin American history and has set in motion plans to give workers a 50-per cent share of their companies.

But perhaps nothing underlines the pragmatic limits of the Peruvian revolution more than the development of the Cusajone copper deposits, a \$820-million project whose financing was wrapped up this month after a five-year effort.

Era of Nationalism

In an era of economic nationalism in Latin America, most new enterprises, particularly dealing with natural resources, are at least 50 per cent owned by governments or private nationals.

But Cusajone is being worked as a concession wholly owned by the Southern Peru Copper Corp., a consortium of four U.S. companies that have traditionally

controlled mining—and therefore much of the economy—in this Andean country.

Under the contract signed with the government in 1968, the corporation—whose members are the American Smelting and Refining Co., Cerro de Pasco, Phelps Dodge and Newmont Mining—must obtain the necessary financing and develop Cusajone to production level within 6 1/2 years.

East of the Mohicans

"We are the last of the Mohicans," said Daniel Rodriguez, vice-president of the corporation. "I don't think anyone can hope for this kind of contract here or anywhere in the world in the future."

Cusajone—a huge pit shaped like an elongated bowl, which is being carved out of the arid western slopes of the Andes about 700 miles south of Lima—is scheduled to begin producing 170,000 tons of copper a year by the end of 1976, making it one of the largest copper mines.

The earnings from Cusajone, as well as the revenue from Amazon petroleum deposits, exploited for the most part by capital from the United States, are laying the financial basis for radical reforms in Peru.

"Cusajone will be the motor of Peruvian economic development," a foreign diplomat said.

Brig. Gen. Jorge Fernandez Maldonado, the minister for Mines and Energy, when asked two years ago about the Cusajone financing, replied, "We honestly believe that no revolutionary process in the Third World can give itself the luxury of receiving economic cooperation exclusively from the socialist camp. As a result, we will also require the cooperation of the capitalist camp to finance our revolutionary development."

Secret Trial of 16 Is Begun in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 28 (AP).—The government put 16 persons, including two Catholic priests and a woman secretary, on trial behind closed doors today on charges of illegal association and propaganda.

No incidents were reported as the trial got under way in the National Palace of Justice before the only Spanish court with jurisdiction over political offenses.

The prosecution is asking prison terms of 4 to 12 years for the 16, most of them metalworkers from Valencia who were arrested four years ago after what the government charged was an illegal political meeting.

Peru Leftists Attack U.S.-Owned Hotel

LIMA, Nov. 28 (AP).—A crowd of leftist university students attacked the American-owned Sheraton Hotel in Lima with Molotov cocktails and stones last night causing extensive damage, police reported.

The hotel lobby was full of tourists, but no injuries or arrests were reported. The crowd, estimated by police at about 300, smashed all the hotel's ground-floor windows and hurled five fire bombs at the building. Police said only one bomb exploded, setting fire to a large curtain.

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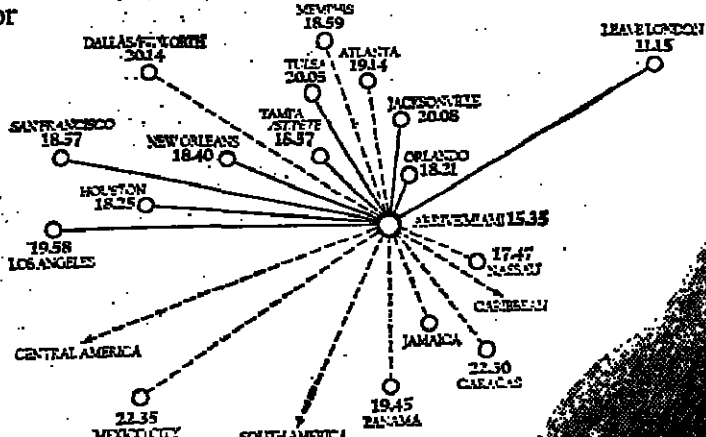
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A sampling of what Jean Muir is offering.

Jean Muir's Sharp, New Collection

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, Nov. 28 (H.T.)—Jean Muir got angry about all the knock-offs of her famous jersey dresses. "It happened in New York," said the diminutive designer before her show yesterday. "I thought, if I see another droopy, Banton inspired-by-you-know-who dress, I'll die."

The result? A new Jean Muir look which is both pleasant and unexpected. The woman who can be credited for bringing dresses back, used to have a slightly shy, subtle approach. Not any more. The new Muir goes all out for bright colors and splashy prints which she doesn't call prints. "They're really patterns filling up shapes," she said.

The shapes, while still fluid, have changed too. With heavily padded shoulders and yokes, Miss Muir has squared off, stylized her

silhouette. "I've tailored it more," she said. "It's all very sharp, very square. Yes, I'm off my subtle track."

New Sideline

The squared-off look also shows well in what is, for Muir, a new and distinctly successful sideline: dressmaker suits and coats, which have soft, typically feminine details such as horizontal tucks across the shoulder line and buttons that fasten with fabric loops. Her best is a navy suit with white shirt with a Chanel feeling about it.

Although Muir still uses a lot of jersey, she no longer does the too-researched-for words colors (such as pastel grays copied from an old Japanese print). Now, she

FASHION

explodes with raspberry, plum, cobalt blue and, for the first time, does a solid white look as refreshing as a long drink of water. Her prints, either brushstrokes or full-blown florals, are in the same brilliant colors and are even more effective in shiny satins.

The newest and best Muir dress is a big, loose chemise which she repeats in both short and long versions. Often it buttons up the back with frog fastenings. There is also a strong Isadora Duncan look, with double tiered, flared white robes worn with small, draped bandeaux or flower garlands.

Muir also uses lots of suede or leather tops, again with wide, square shoulders over her fluid jersey dresses. But there again

she hits hard with aggressive black leather, wing-sleeved dresses over silk jersey blouses.

Muir has a tremendous following both in England (half of the women at the show yesterday, including Lady Harlech, were in Jean Muir) and in New York (where her show last week got rave reviews from the press and buyers). But, after a flying start two years ago in Paris, she had a setback in distribution. Now, she is reorganizing her European setup. She is going to have an office in Paris and send all the merchandise from England instead of having it made in France.

But she and her husband, Harry Lockert, who acts as her business adviser, are not really worried. "It is annoying," she said, "but I know there is a type of woman who always liked my dresses and always will. And what I am doing has not changed. After all, mine were never funny fashions."

THEATER

A Choice of Circuses and Plays in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 28 (H.T.)—There is a choice of circuses in Paris this week. The Pinder-Jean Richard circus has set up its tent at the Porte de Pantin (Avenue Jean-Jaurès), presenting a spectacle of traditional stripes but one of unusually high quality and showmanship.

It has waltzing elephants, Jean Michon's snapping tigers, a lion and the king of the jungle's harem of lionesses, clowns, acrobatic monkeys, mounted musketeers engaging in swordplay, juggling, fine horsemanship, high-five bicycling and a breathtaking act by a sextet of South African trapeze artists, the Marilee Flyers.

In addition one may visit the zoo, eat lollipops and drink pink lemonade. It was a pleasure to find actor Jean Richard, well known for a serious auto accident, on hand at the premiere to extend first-nighters a welcome. This show is worth the trip to the outskirts of Paris. The site is in keeping with its carnival nature.

Close to home if not to the childish heart is the Magic Circus (at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin) which is performing "Good-bye, Mister Freud," described in the program as "an opera tango." It is a large chunk of psychedelic lampooning, frequently in such a state of panic that it is impossible to distinguish the targets of its bombardment.

A Shakespearean ham rants and raves and the Czar of Russia makes an address, while Mimi Freud, pregnant wanders about in a forest. Freud, who discovers psychoanalysis in New York City, is the author of the play.

Stone Age Fortifications

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Paris of a Stone Age fortification dating back 4,500 years have been found near Erfurt, the official East German news agency ADN has reported. Experts consider the discovery important for research into cultural links between Celts and Teutons, the agency said.

tral Park, is born in aerie castle and—with true musical comedy irrelevance—the sinking of the Titanic and visits to the Amazon, New Orleans, Chicago gangsterland, an Okie caravan and the Rio carnival are included.

The title suggests a burlesque of Freud and Freudianism, but as such, this noisy nonsense loses its way. It is uninspired by any incident to be found in Ernest Jones's exhaustive record of the Viennese physician and, though it travels widely, it never gets to Austria. Instead it borrows the creatures of the comic books and Walt Disney's animated cartoons. It offers some cabaret surprises with the lightly clad chorus girls going down into the auditorium to sit on the laps of the customers, to tickle their ears and mess up their hair.

The clever Copi's name appears as co-author, together with that of Jérôme Savary, the circus's ring-master and harker, who made up as a dissipated Edwardian swell, bellows hoarsely like an auctioneer. Copi himself appears briefly as a spider-like, clanking across a rope net high above the stage, but both he and his collaborator have done little more than devise an evening after the manner of "Hellszapoppin."

"Pol" (at the Galté Montparnasse), the first play of Alain Didier-Well, has been treated with uncommon tenderness by the press. Though young playwrights should be encouraged, this excessive kindness seems more than a little exaggerated.

The play is a feeble fantasy about the visit of a superior, non-conforming individual to a town suffocated by philistinism. He is unappreciated and soon killed and then ordered to submit to psychiatric treatment. That you may have heard this story many times before is not the point. The oldest material may be rejuvenated with imagination. But here one has the familiar in too familiar form. It is, however, well performed with Philippe Marcer as the scorned intruder, with Michel Puterlian as the meek native, by Jacques Boudet and Fred Ulysse in triple roles



Jean Richard... quality circus.

and by Jacques Kaland as the doctor. May the praise that has

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A new production of Mozart's "Magic Flute," in a staging by Joachim Herz and sets and costumes by Rudolf Heinrich, will have its first performance Nov. 30 at the Vienna State Opera. Christoph von Dohnanyi will conduct, and the cast is headed by Helen Donath as Pamina, Horst Laubenthal as Tamino, Heinz Holecsek as Papageno and Hans Sotin as Sarastro.

Philippe Entremont will be the conductor as well as the piano soloist in Beethoven's Concerto No. 1 on Dec. 1 with the Lamoureux Orchestra at the Salle Pleyel in Paris. Also on the program are Brahms's "Academic Festival" overture and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4.

Beethoven's "Fidelio," staged by Günther Rennert and conducted by Karl Böhm, is scheduled as the season-opening production at Milan's La Scala on Dec. 7, with a cast including James King, Jeanette Pilon,

greeted this first effort: inspired the author's future writing.

The enthusiastic reception accorded "Le Félou Bleu" (at Mathurins) is another case of critical indulgence, interesting that it marks the boulevard's acceptance of the avant-garde theater's technique of more than a decade ago. The author, Vic Lanoux, has appropriated the plan of the early Ionesco to relate a fantastic fable about strange plague that sweeps the world. But his is but imitation of the absurd theater's external, has nothing of Ionesco's theatrical skill and originality and the humor he would dispense is so fully strained. It is Odette Lais as the average woman who meets every catastrophe with soothing resignation, the brightens the evening with a wry whimsicality. Some critics are to be mistaking performances plays.

Walter Berry and John Macure

"Goya," a new opera by T. Aubin, with a libretto by R. Mond Eschler based on the of the artist, had its premiere Nov. 23 at the I. Opera with the composer conducting and with sets and costumes by Yves Brayer. The work will also be performed Dec. 1.

The centenary of the birth of Reynaldo Hahn (1875-1947) will be marked Nov. 29 at the Théâtre de l'ORTF in Paris with a program that includes excerpts from his operettas "Ciboulette," "Malvina," the Concerto for Piano and Orchestra with Magda Gilaferro as soloist, and the orchestral suite from "Le Félou Bleu." Michèle Pena and Jacques Jansen will be vocal soloists and the French Radio's Orchestre Lyrique will be conducted by Michel Fuste-Lambert.

One-act plays by Ron Tay and Lawrence Ferlinghetti will be presented every Friday and Saturday at 8:30 p.m. beginning Dec. 13 by the Paris American Art Studio, in conjunction with the United Services Organization (Avenue des Champs-Élysées).

Geza Anda will be the soloist, Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4 and Moshe Atzmon will be the conductor for a concert by the visiting Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra Dec. 3 at the Musée de l'ORTF in Paris. Works by Beethoven and Ravel are also in the program.

ADVERTISEMENT

SPAIN ANNOUNCES FOUR-POINT PLAN FOR CONTINUED ECONOMIC GROWTH

GIVES NEW GUARANTEES FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT



Mr. Nemésio Fernandez-Cuesta, Minister of Commerce.

Minister of Commerce Nemésio Fernandez-Cuesta gave details of Spain's new economic program to an enthusiastic audience of leading industrialists and union chiefs at a recent meeting in Madrid.

The Minister underlined the necessity for continuing cooperation between management and labour, pointing out that Spain will only be able to benefit from further growth if she succeeds in curbing inflation, further improving the quality of the goods she produces, increasing exports, and attracting more investment from abroad. Vital to the success of the program, he said, are Spanish labour's willing cooperation, the contribution which the country's technology can make, and the importance placed by the Government on encouraging foreign investment in this country.

He went on to make the point that Spain will "continue to support and defend continuity of development in both economic and social sectors," and he made it clear that everyone is expected to pull his weight. Government, management, and labour will work together to make Spain and Spanish industry an even more interesting field for investment.

"Although we realize that Spain, like the rest of the world, is faced with considerable hardships," the Minister said in summary, "we have no intention whatsoever of abandoning the fight."

In this spirit of optimism and in stark contrast to attitudes expressed in other areas of the world economic scene, he explained that Spain is taking the long view and went on to detail those areas where Spain is strongest and the measures which will be taken to ensure that growth continues.

Spain's top level technological skills and the determined efforts made by her industry have already made Spain the world's ninth economic power and she looks to improve this position by 1980.

The machine tool industry's dramatic growth over the last years is eloquent testimony of Spain's own growth. Since 1961, production has increased from 1,561 to 9,067 million pesetas; and while exports to Spain's traditional Latin American markets have continued to grow, this area, which in 1961 represented over 57% of Spain's exports for only 13.2% with Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States now heading up Spain's list of international customers.

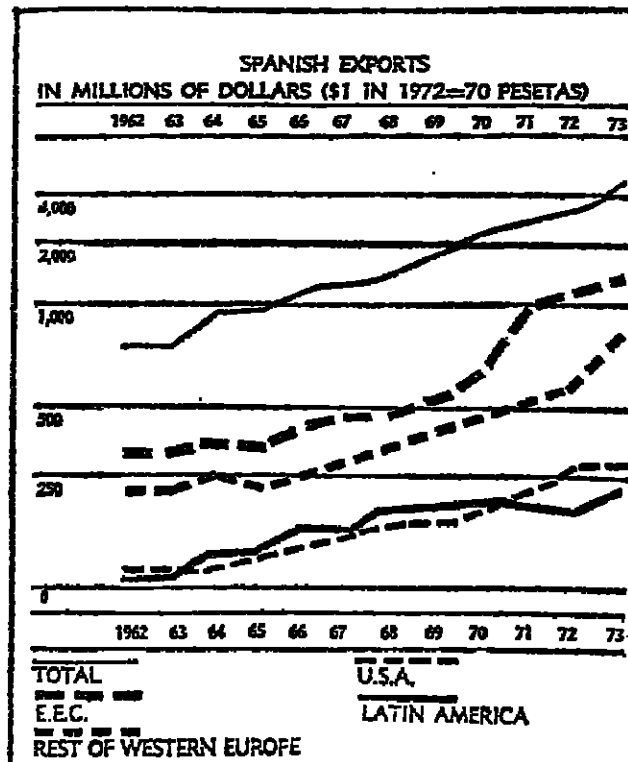
To encourage the growth trend in this and other industries, the Minister, Sr. Fernandez-Cuesta, said that new tax incentives and export loans will make investment in this country in the form of capital, know-how, patents, and licenses even more attractive, particularly in those areas where highly skilled low-cost Spanish labour is already a major incentive. To back up these incentives, particularly favorable legislation will be introduced to benefit new industries establishing themselves in Spain. Legislation will be specially designed to meet these industries' requirements and to reduce red tape to a minimum.

New regulations are already going into effect which will allow foreign investors to purchase up to 50% of any Spanish company, either directly or through the stock market. Restrictions are being removed which previously prevented the repatriation of profits, and the investor will now even be free to repatriate his capital if he wants to. Foreign companies will even be allowed to make their investments through patents, know-how, or machinery instead of cash.

The Minister explained that many of the world's industrial giants, like Ford Motors with its new factory on the Mediterranean coast, have taken advantage of generous Government assistance; but he went on to point out that much of Spain's export trade comes from smaller factories with fifty or less employees, that Ministry of Commerce specialists are helping these medium-sized companies with quality control and the grouping of various companies to produce one brand or product, and that the Government is even giving financial encouragement in this area.

Sr. Fernandez-Cuesta revealed that, in facing up to the world-wide problem of an energy crisis springing from the problem of increased petroleum costs, the Spanish Government is pulling out all the stops in a nuclear energy program designed to put Spain into second place in Europe in the production of atomic energy by 1980, on a level with France and behind Sweden.

In summing up, Sr. Fernandez-Cuesta said that Spain has taken all the steps necessary to prepare for future growth in Spanish industry and exports by ensuring sufficient power, trained engineers and technicians, and the planned use of the country's natural and human resources.



SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Dizzy Gillespie and his quintet are at Ronnie Scott's tonight.

PARIS—Bluesman Freddie King will be at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées Dec. 5 at 8:30 p.m. Jazz concerts are scheduled every Monday during December at the Théâtre Moutetard at 8:30 p.m.

The Golden Gate Quartet, con-

tinuing its German tour, will be in Hamburg Nov. 29 at the Musikhalle; in Emden, Nov. 30 at the Neues Theater; in Siegel, Dec. 1 at the Theater-Saal; in Bielefeld, Dec. 2 at the Schauspiel; in Gronau, Dec. 3 at the Concordia-Saal; in Cologne, Dec. 4 at the Gürzenich-Saal and in Bonn, Dec. 5 at the Armatymnasium. All concerts start at 7:30 p.m.

Eric Clapton will be in Essen

Nov. 29 at the Gruga Halle; in Rotterdam, Nov. 30 at the Sportpaleis; in Antwerp, Dec. 1 at the Sportpaleis; in Paris, Dec. 2 at the Palais des Sports and in London, Dec. 4 and 5 at the Hammermith Odeon.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "I Can Help" by Billy Swan; and in Britain: "Gonna Make You a Star" by David Essex.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

GASTON DE LAGRANGE COGNAC

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1974

Page 9

BUSINESS

FINANCE

Canadians to Raise Loan From Arab Oil Countries

TORONTO, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ)—Ontario Hydro, one of North America's largest utilities, said today it plans to raise a \$1.5-billion loan from Arab oil countries early next year in the Middle East.

Ontario provincial Treasurer John White, who has been in a trip to the Persian Gulf, said a Middle East agent to represent the utility with prospective Arab underwriters and investors will be selected next week.

Though Ontario Hydro needs some \$20-billion over the next 25 years for its previously-reported capacity expansion schemes, he said, the Middle East bond offering will be "a test case," Mr. White said. He added that the "principal value" of the issue will be to open the door for future, larger, demands on Arab funds.

Terms of the new issue will be negotiated by the agent, but there's some indication Middle East investors may be willing to invest in something longer maturity terms than previously, eight years or so, the Ontario official said.

The short-term money markets of the world are now glutted with Arab funds, Mr. White added, and Swiss banks are no longer ideal repositories for oil money. "They are beginning to charge negative interest on deposits," he said.

Arab Officials Urge the West to Set Investment Schemes

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ)—Financial officials today urged for collaboration with Western nations to develop a mutually beneficial program for investment of Arab oil money in the West.

Addressing a three-day bank seminar here, Abdel Latif Al-Awad, head of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, former Lebanon finance minister, urged the West to take the initiative toward setting "safe areas of investment" for Arab money.

The seminar is sponsored by the Lebanese Association of Banks, which promotes Beirut as an international financial center. Bankers from Britain, the United States, several European countries and Singapore are among participants.

Public Outcry
Mr. Al-Awad said there have been attempts by Arab countries to transform their monetary wealth into real assets in the industrialized West. "But every time we bid for an equity in a major industrial or commercial enterprise, there is invariably a devastating public outcry," he said.

"Of course we want to invest in established and prosperous concerns," Mr. Al-Awad continued. "No one expects we would invest in declining stock markets or companies which have the seeds of eventual bankruptcy."

"We have a growing stake in the world's prosperity. This is why we have to create financial outlets that would complement, compete with, other financial outlets," he said.

Mr. Al-Awad urged the Arab oil states to transform their money assets into real assets to curb price inflation and currency devaluation.

"The Arabs must be allowed to come shareholders in the Western economy, for in this way they will seek to ensure the prosperity and growth of these economies," he said.

Uranium Discovery
In another development, Arab businessmen said uranium has been found in the United Arab Emirates.

They said the discovery was made by a United Nations survey unit in the United Arab Emirates, UAE member-state on the western coast of the Gulf of Oman.

The UAE federal government in Abu Dhabi is withholding details of the discovery pending the outcome of economic feasibility studies.

Dutch Airline Said to Plan 500 Layoffs

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28 (AP)—KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, hard hit by oil-price rises and other economic difficulties, is contemplating moves which will result in laying off some 500 employees, officials said today.

A KLM spokesman would not comment on the airline's plans to lay off employees, but a report in today's edition of Amsterdam's daily De Telegraaf said KLM is scheduling the layoffs for the 1975-1976 fiscal year, which begins April 1, 1975.

KLM president Sergio Orlandini reportedly told airline management officials in a September letter that KLM's personnel would have to be cut back from 17,000 to 16,500. The cuts will bypass the airline's 725-man pilot corps, De Telegraaf said.

In the September letter, Mr. Orlandini said the airline expected a loss of 80 to 100 million guilders (\$30 to \$40 million) in the 1974-1975 fiscal year, as opposed to 53.5 million guilders in 1973-1974.

According to De Telegraaf, Mr. Orlandini outlined the cuts yesterday to personnel organizations and transport workers' unions. A spokesman for the transport workers' union of the Dutch trade union federation declined comment, saying the unions had edged silence pending a KLM conference set for tomorrow.

German Aide Confident On Oil Crisis Survival

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Nov. 28.—West German Finance Minister Hans Apel said today he believes the world will survive the oil crisis and the distortions it has caused in international finance.

Despite the quadrupling of oil prices in the past year, "no real difficulties have emerged yet," Mr. Apel told the Foreign Press Association here. Without referring to the massive balance-of-payments deficits, most non-oil countries are ringing up, Mr. Apel quoted International Monetary Fund statistics which showed that most countries had actually increased their currency reserves in the past year.

He attributed this to increases in liquidity worldwide plus the flow of petrodollars back into industrial nations from the oil producers. Mr. Apel said he is not concerned about the danger of Arab oil takeovers of Western industry, and reckoned that surplus oil money next year would amount to only 10 per cent of the investment required by industrial nations.

The real problem, Mr. Apel said, is a structural one. "Can the democracies overcome their problem of structural adjustment with social justice?" He indicated that this is happening in West Germany, "but the question must be posed whether some countries can overcome the crisis without structural changes."

At the same time, he insisted that "the problems are solvable." The central question is whether the oil countries, with their large surpluses, will accept the principle of recycling their funds to the benefit of all.

So far, the oil balance-of-payments problems have been smoothly financed, he said. He saw no reason to panic or to rush into the mechanics of setting up a new system to cope with the changes caused by the oil crisis.

Mr. Apel said that inflation, which is approaching Latin American levels in some European countries, remains the real cause of anxiety.

He admitted that recycling of petrodollars is no solution in the long run, but he said there are other alternatives such as investments and joint ventures.

"For the next X months, there will be no collapse," he said. Later, he added that his optimistic view did not stretch beyond the next eight months at this stage.

Banking sources said the breakdown of talks throws grave doubt on whether bankruptcy proceedings, lasting perhaps for years, can be avoided.

On Tuesday the consortium offered loan guarantees of 100 million to 150 million marks to help Mr. Gerling, who owns 51.4 per cent of Herstatt, play his part in a compensation plan due to be voted on by creditors at a meeting on Dec. 17.

The bid was directed both at Mr. Gerling and at the Zurich company, which last week agreed to purchase 55.1 per cent of Mr. Gerling's Cologne-based insurance group and to take an option on another 25.9 per cent.

The loan guarantees were designed to bridge the gap between Zurich's immediate purchase payments of 50 million or 100 million marks, depending on whether it exercised its option, and the 200 million marks cash Mr. Gerling would have to contribute to the compensation plan.

A consortium spokesman said that in talks lasting well past the formal deadline of 5 p.m. yesterday, neither Mr. Gerling nor

Wiesbaden, West Germany, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ)—West Germany had a trade surplus of 4.619 billion marks in October, up from 4.073 billion marks in September and from 3.980 billion marks in October 1973, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

For the first 10 months of the year, West Germany had a record trade surplus of 41.542 billion marks, compared with 26.733 billion in the like 1973 period.

October exports were at 21.335 billion marks, against 19.221 billion in September and 17.015 billion in October a year ago.

October imports were at 16.769 billion marks, compared with 14.748 billion in September and with 13.955 billion in October 1973.

Ten-month exports rose to 190,527 billion marks from 145,726 billion in the like 1973 period, while 10-month imports climbed to 149,085 billion marks from 119,893 billion.

The current account showed a preliminary surplus of 2.8 billion marks in October, compared with a surplus of 1.7 billion in September and with a surplus of 1.893 billion in October 1973.

The 10-month current account showed a surplus of 19.9 billion marks, compared with a surplus of 9.075 billion in the like 1973 period.

When the charter lines failed to increase rates sufficiently the scheduled carriers scrapped the agreement, withdrew the Apex arrangement and maintained existing fares with minor modifications as a stopgap until Jan. 31 in the hope of concluding a new long-term fares structure in the meantime.

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The talks were interrupted after the airlines failed to agree on new rates for the 32-45 days individual excursion fare between North America and Europe and three carriers flatly refused to accept the "Apex"—advance purchase excursion—fare for payment and booking 60 days in advance of the flight.

The Apex fare was originally accepted last summer to go into effect last Nov. 1 with proposed rates between \$313 in winter and \$435 in the peak summer season for a return flight New York-London.

It was based on an assumption that competing independent charter airlines would agree on higher charter rates, and part of a package agreement providing for an average fares increase of 10 per cent to meet higher fuel costs.

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Long Bankruptcy Proceeding Possible Aid Offer in Herstatt Case Rejected

By James Furlong

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ)—A West German banking consortium said today that Hans Gerling and Zurich Versicherungsgesellschaft have refused its offer to help Mr. Gerling in compensating creditors of Bankhaus Herstatt.

The consortium, led by Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and Deutsche Bank, said it sees no further way in which it can be of use in trying to ensure success of a compensation plan for the creditors.

Long Hearing Possible
Banking sources said the breakdown of talks throws grave doubt on whether bankruptcy proceedings, lasting perhaps for years, can be avoided.

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Zurich would accept the offer. The group said it therefore regarded as "wrecked" its months-long negotiations with Mr. Gerling.

Earlier this month Mr. Gerling rejected an offer by the consortium to purchase half his insurance group for 200 million marks and sought instead the seemingly less lucrative foreign linkup.

West German banking sources said it now appears questionable whether Mr. Gerling will have enough liquidity to contribute to the compensation, adding that without a Gerling contribution bankruptcy proceedings are nearly certain to be started by the Cologne insolvency court in charge of the case.

The sources said West German insurance companies might try to save the compensation plan, however.

Herstatt Bank collapsed on June 26 after heavy foreign exchange losses. Several plans suggested for compensating shareholders founded before Mr. Gerling and the Creditors Advisory Committee came up with a mutually acceptable program on Nov. 11.

This scheme would grant domestic banks 45 per cent of the claims, foreign banks and West German local governments 55 per cent and other major creditors 65 per cent. Smaller savers with deposits of up to 20,000 marks are being compensated in full by the West German Banking Federation under a separate arrangement.

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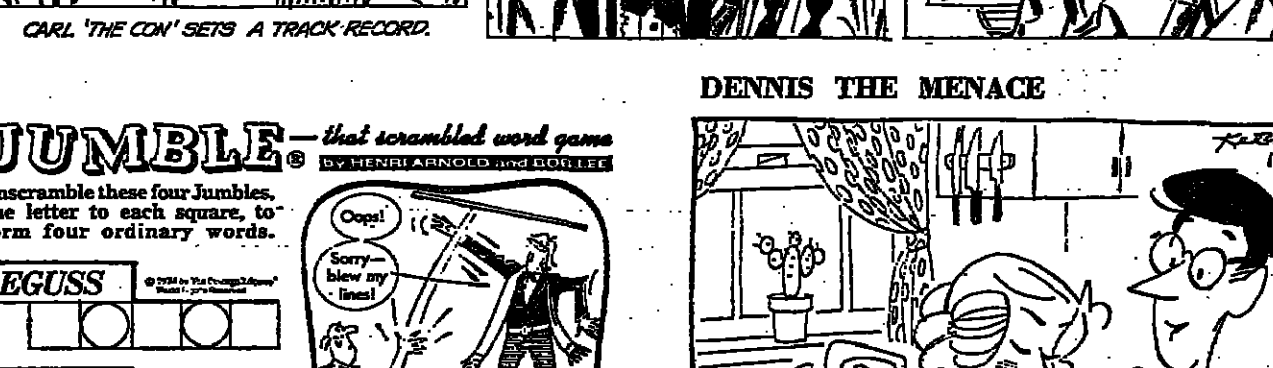
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-By Will Weng

C			F				
ALGARVE	18	64	FAIR	MADRID	18	57	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Showers	MILAN	8	46	Cloudy
ANARA	10	60	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	26	Fair
ATHENS	20	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2	26	Fair
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy	MUNICH	2	38	Snow
BELOGRADE	11	53	Cloudy	NEW YORK	2	48	Fair
BERLIN	1	53	Fair	OSLO	18	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Rain	PARIS	3	37	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	1	34	Snow	PRAGUE	8	45	Cloudy
Cairo				PRAGUE	17	46	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Overcast	ROME	16	43	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	37	Rain	SOFIA	6	43	Cloudy
CRISTINA DE OIA	25	60	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG	1	37	Overcast
DUBLIN	45	43	Cloudy	TEHRAN	10	50	Fair
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	54	Fair	VIENNA	5	41	Cloudy
FRANKFORT	48	48	Showers	VIENNA	5	41	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy	VIENNA	5	41	Cloudy
HAGUE	32	52	Overcast	WASHINGTON	2	37	Fair
HISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	2	37	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	4	38	Cloudy
LISBON	16	58	Fair				
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

1



"I'M WITH DENNIS... LET'S STICK HIM IN THE FREEZER UNTIL *NEXT* THANKSGIVING."

Observer Oval World

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—We are in for rare treat, ladies and gentlemen. We are standing behind the arras in the famous Oval Office, where President Ford, seated behind the famous oval desk, is about to be briefed on American foreign policy in the Middle East. Listen:



Baker

"As far as I can figure out," that is the President speaking, ladies and gentlemen—"what we've got in the Middle East is an oval policy. I mean it meets itself coming around. Can anybody make sense out of it for me?"

"Ready, Mr. President," (Henry Kissinger has the floor.) "Our policy is peace."

The President is smiling. "Peace. I like it, Henry. We must always be for peace." Henry is smiling.

"But what I don't understand"—now the President is frowning the frown of nonunderstanding—"What I don't understand, Henry, is why, if we're for peace, we're selling all that war material to the Middle East countries."

"That's easy, Mr. President." (You are now listening to William Simon, the famous secretary of the Treasury. He is smiling the smile of easy explanation.) "Since we are sending billions of dollars to the Middle East to pay for oil, we have to sell something out there that will cost them billions of dollars in return so we don't get stuck without any money in the Treasury."

The President is frowning the frown of confusion. "Let me get this straight, fellows. Our policy is peace, but we're going to help them make war, or we'll go broke. Wouldn't it be more accurate to say our policy is war?"

"Let me explain, Mr. President." (You are listening to Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, who directs the famous Oval Pentagon.) "Under American policy, there is no such thing as war material. Weapons are defense material."

Our policy, therefore, is not to promote war in the Middle East, but to promote defense. The policy is defense of peace."

"But from what I read in the papers, those birds aren't interested in making defense. What they're interested in making is war. What's going to stop them from taking those perfectly innocent defense weapons and turning them into war weapons? Why can't we get the oil dollars back by selling them something peaceful, like automobiles or peanuts?"

Henry Kissinger is smiling. Do you see his smile? It is the smile of absolute assurance. "If war should break out, they will again impose an oil embargo and cut off oil supplies to America."

"I see," says the President. "So. Our policy goes like this: In order to get back our oil dollars so we can buy more oil, we have to sell them weapons with which they can make a war that will result in an oil embargo which will make it impossible for us to buy more oil."

The President is frowning the frown of a man who has seen the end of the tunnel and observed that there is no light there. "Isn't that dumb?"

"Don't you see, Mr. President?" (Secretary of Defense Schlesinger is showing him the light.) "With Henry you have the world's most prodigious peace maker. Once the war occurs, he will once again be able to fly into the night to make the peace, a task at which he has no equal, and once again our policy of peace will make itself felt throughout the vast and oil-rich oval Middle East."

"I see." The scales are falling from the President's eyes. "And in order to make the new peace, we will have to sell them more material to make war, and then..."

"Exactly, Mr. President." It is the famous oval Simon, and he is smiling. "Life goes on, as the philosopher Beales observed. Obah-dee, obah-dah, obah-doh."

The President is smiling. Kissinger is smiling. Schlesinger is smiling. Simon is smiling. Are you not smiling? Is it not a pleasingly famous oval policy?

If You Want to Sign Up For the Foreign Legion...

By Jeffrey Robinson

NICE (H.T.)—Recruiting posters for the French Foreign Legion? You find them posted outside gendarmeries. Ask someone how to join, you get a funny look. Walk into the gendarmerie, ask the same question, more funny looks. Trouble is, if you stick around too long, getting funny looks, you are likely to find yourself on your way to Marseilles, where the funny looks stop and the processing begins.

"The French Foreign Legion is still very much in existence," they say, "and always has openings for anyone wanting to disappear. The Legion is a refuge and an asylum. That's what we were formed to be. We are therefore not made up of choir boys."

It was created by Louis-Philippe in 1831, although the practice of seeking out foreigners who would trade military service for citizenship was not new. By its very nature, and throughout its history, there has been much mystery surrounding the Legion and the men who join. It was widely believed that just after World War II, at least one third of the French Foreign Legion was made up of Germans, former SS officers and other soldiers who, for obvious reasons, decided it would be a healthy investment to swap a few years for a new name.

"What we have traditionally offered a young man is a new start in life," the recruitment claim. "But first and foremost, Legionnaires are soldiers and we find that most young men join because they want to be a member of a very elite fighting force."

Today's Legion numbers about 8,000. And no, they may not be choir boys, but they aren't what many people would expect them to be either. At least the Legion says they're not. "This is not an army of mercenaries or criminals wishing to hide from justice. There are no hopeless incorrigibles in the Legion. We're very selective. Actually we turn down about three of every four applicants."

The funny looks at the gendarmerie and the free train ride to an induction center are immediately followed by aptitude tests and physical examinations. Then there is the interview where one officer sits down with you privately and asks, "Who are you?"

You don't need any identification papers to join, and they'll supposedly accept any answer you give them to that question. They also ask why you want to join, and again, they supposedly accept whatever you tell them. The Legion notes that those questions are only asked once, and although you don't have to answer them at all, or can make up any answer you want to, enlistment preference is shown to those who tell the truth. The answers are then put in a personnel folder, which says the Legion, "is classified information. Nothing contained in that folder is ever divulged to anyone outside the Legion. A man's true identity can never be revealed to anyone, and that includes the military or defense. Each Legionnaire is the keeper of his own past. The Legion has always been home of *la grande inconnue* (the great unknown)."

You can only sign up if you are a foreigner (the French are told to invent an address in Geneva); the minimum term of enlistment is five years. An honorable discharge at the end of your tour of duty means naturalization with French papers in whatever name you have chosen to call yourself.

Now the Legion is quick to point out that most enlistees don't change their names and that they do tell their entire background stories. They say that 53 nations are represented, that the average age of a Legionnaire is 22 and that criminals are not permitted to join. The Legion says it is not always easy to identify a man as a criminal, and after a while they admit, unofficially, that one or two might sneak in.



Jeffrey Robinson

But that is about all they will say. Are there any Americans in the Legion? They answer, "If there are, and there probably are, we won't point to him and say he's an American. A man's past is his own."

Interestingly enough, at the Legion's museum in Aubagne, near Marseilles, there is a small monument bearing the ashes of a Chicagoan named William Moll. He had served with the Legion and his last wish was that his remains be with them. Yet asking who he was or what his story was simply gets you the typical shrug and, *Monsieur, c'est la grande inconnue*.

For anyone wishing to make a career of the Legion, there are retirement and pension plans after 15 and 25 years of service. There is also a group calling themselves the Amicales, made up of retired Legionnaires who do whatever it is that such groups do. Most Legionnaires, however, just stay for five.

If you pass the tests at Marseilles, off you go to Cordes for basic training, a crash course in French, and then specialization training (cook, mechanic, photographer, etc.). You earn your kept while the white cap that distinguishes Legionnaires from other French soldiers, and then are shipped off for a two-year tour of duty to one of the three French Foreign Legion overseas outposts. There is a commando unit in Madagascar; the French atomic testing grounds in Tahiti; a construction battalion in Djibouti.

While it might seem very romantic, being able to disappear and all that, changing your name, riding across white hot desert sands in a "Beau Geste" and Buster Crabbe, true romantics will likely be chagrined to learn that, contrary to public image, there are no camels in the French Foreign Legion... not supposedly have there ever been. That was strictly for the movies, the Legion says. "We are serious army and during the desert campaigns, although our enemies might have ridden camels, our soldiers walked."

PEOPLE: DAR Makes a Protest To President Ford

A British-born woman for the top spot in planning the U.S. bicentennial? Not if the Daughters of the American Revolution can help it. Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, president general of the group, has written to Senate Judiciary Committee members protesting President Gerald Ford's nomination of Marjorie U.S. citizen in 1968. DAR members, said Mrs. Jones, are "incredulous that a woman of English birth" should have been nominated to serve as deputy administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. "This is an affront to patriotic, native American women, among whom there are many who certainly could have served with distinction in this capacity." A public hearing has been scheduled Dec. 4.

Maria Kovacs, 21, who gave birth to quadruplets last Wednesday in Szombathely, Hungary, has never taken any fertility drugs, her doctor said. Dr. Demes Derventy said that the babies were delivered after eight months of pregnancy and are all in good health. "This case is almost unique in the world," the doctor said. Mrs. Kovacs's husband, Felix, also 20, drives a tractor on a state farm.

Burglars got away with 31 paintings and silver worth about 3 million pesetas from the villa in Ibiza, Spain, of Viscount Maugham, nephew of the late British novelist Somerset Maugham. Viscount Maugham, who writes under the pen name of Robin Maugham, is in England recovering from an illness.

Former White House press secretary Ron Ziegler has won the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize. Doublet awards, given in New Orleans by a group of teachers, Daniel Dierich of the National Association of Teachers of English, said that Ziegler had won because of his response to a question from reporters about whether a batch of Watergate tapes were all still intact.

The reply: "I would feel that most of the conversations that took place in those areas of the White House that did have the recording system would in almost their entirety be in existence but the special prosecutor, the court, a think, the American people sufficiently familiar with recording system to know the recording devices exist to know the situation in the recording process, feel, although the process not been undertaken yet in relation to the material to be the court decision, really the answer to that question. The winner in the Miss Euphemisms category: Col. Hooper, an Air Force press who complained to report Cambodia about stories on bombing raid. "You always it's bombing, bombing, on he said. "It's not bombing air support."

Some 240 people, including women, have answered an Rheden, Holland, newspaper's call for a shepherd to take over a farm a 53-year-old man who must because of his health. The is owned by a local soup whose treasurer, Kornelius S. has narrowed down applicants a school director, who the job extremely dull, a psychiatrist who said he wants to take patients along on his "silly" trips because he feels nature and open air would a healthy influence on the student, a technical advisor the building trades and a wife.

Acress Shirley Jones, 47, filed for divorce from her husband, Jack Cassidy, 47, ing irreconcilable difference the petition filed Tuesday Santa Monica, Calif., she for custody of their three children and division of community property. They have been married 17 years.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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